THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, Editor and Proprietor. TERMS: $2.00 a Year, in Advance.

VOLUME XI. CENTRE HALL, CENTRE CO., PA., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1878. NUMBER 50.

Flown Away.

On the bare, brown boughs before me,
In the softly falling rain,
Rests a bluebird; now, upstarting,
See how suddenly she's darting,
Far away across the plain.

It was but a dash of color,
Shown against a stormy sky;
Only two blue wings uplifted
Where the gray clouds slowly drifted—
But they bore a song on high.

She is lost in misty darkness;—
Will she pierce beyond the gray?
Will she reach the blue behind it?
Will she pause when she shall find it?
Will she know it? Who can say?
—*Dora Read Goodale, in Scribner.*

Come Unto the Hills.

Come up unto the hills—thy strength is there
Oh, thou hast lingered long,
Too long amid the bowers and blossoms fair,
With notes of summer song—
Oh, soul! why tarry there? What though the bird
Pipe matin in the vale,
The ploughboy whistle to the loitering herd
As the red daylights fail.

Yet come unto the hills, the old strong hills,
And leave the stagnant plain;
Come to the gushing of the new-born rills
That sing unto the main,
And thou with denizens of power shall dwell
Beyond demeaning care;
Composed upon his rock, mid storm and fell,
The eagle shall be there.

Come up unto the hills: the shattered tree
Still olings unto the rock,
And flingeth out his branches, steadfast, free,
To bide again the shock;
Come where no fear is known; the sea-bird's nest
On the old hemlock swings,
And thou shalt taste the gladness of unrest,
And mount upon thy wings.

Come up unto the hills: the men of old,
They of undaunted will,
Grew jubilant of heart and strong and bold
On the enduring hill.
Where came the sounding of the sea afar,
Borne landward to the ear,
And nearer grew the moon and midnight star,
And God himself more near.
—*Elizabeth Oakes Smith.*

My Rich Uncle from China.

"My dears," cried Mrs. Childleigh, hurrying into the morning parlor, where Berenice and I sat, busy over blue and pink tartatan candy-bags, for the charity fair, "I've news for you, the very best of news."

It was the day before Thanksgiving, and the fair was to be held that evening at my aunt's house.

"What is it?" demanded Berenice, scattering her candies. "Has Mr. Everleigh spoken at last?"

My aunt flushed and bit her lip.

"My dear Berenice," she said, "you should not be so out-spoken! To hear you, one would fancy you were exceedingly anxious about Mr. Everleigh."

"Well, aren't we?" interrupted Berry, sanely, tossing her blonde hair. "I'm sure we've been expecting him to speak for the last month, and hoping for it, too. Where's the harm in saying what we feel?"

Aunt was silent. I laughed, as I filled a blue bag with pink bon-bons.

"You seem to take it for granted, Berry," I said, "that when Mr. Everleigh does speak, it will be to propose for you. Now, you forget me. Who can tell, which he may choose?"

Berenice curled her red lip.

"He'll not be likely to choose you, Meg, at any rate," she said, with a sneer.

Now, I knew this to be quite true. I was a poor orphan, my father died, penniless, a few years before. We lived in a small cottage, with only four rooms, that had once been the gardener's cottage, and which had been granted to us rent free, by Aunt Mary. In fact, we were, more or less, dependents on her bounty. Mother eked out our scanty living by taking in plain sewing, and I earned a little by fine embroidery; but I had not much time of my own for this kind of work, for my aunt was sending for me, continually, to do this and that; and I did not dare to refuse. I was, in short, a kind of maid-of-all-work, up at the "great house," as we called Aunt Mary's residence. Sometimes, I thought, with a sigh, of the difference between mamma's lot and Aunt Mary's. Then I remembered that the latter had sold herself for money, marrying an old man, who was twice her age, and both jealous and exacting. Fortunately, he had died, at last. But Aunt Mary had, long since, paid the penalty, by growing harder-hearted and more selfish daily, when my own dear parents, who had married for love, had been supremely happy; at least, while father lived. I was not sure, recalling all this, that, in spite of our privations, we ought to complain. Yet Berenice was correct, of course. What right had I, a dependant, even to think of Mr. Everleigh, who was rich, fashionable, and a favorite everywhere?

But I was human, after all, and this taunt roused me.

"I can't see why he shouldn't marry even me, if he loved me," I retorted. "He's a free agent, at any rate."

Berenice tossed her head, till her ringlets were in a shimmer.

"What a little fool you are," she said, "for goodness' sake hold your tongue. Mamma, love," and she turned her back on me, "don't you mean to tell us your good news?"

"Assuredly, when you are polite enough to hear it. I've been waiting now, some ten minutes. Are you and Meg quite done with your absurd discussion?"

"Quite, mamma! It was Meg who started it; she's always chattering nonsense. But let us hear the news."

Aunt drew a letter from her pocket.

"A letter," cried Berenice; "then it does not concern Mr. Everleigh, after all."

"My dear, no. No one mentioned Mr. Everleigh's name, but yourself. I really wish you would try and be a little more guarded. The letter is from your uncle in Shanghae. He is coming home."

Berenice and I gave a simultaneous exclamation. Since the earliest years of our childhood, "our uncle in China" had been the center about which all our romance had revolved. He was mamma's brother, and Aunt Mary's also. Years before, when I was a mere baby, he had gone abroad, become soldier and sailor by turns, and finall had amassed, we had heard, a great fortune. Once in a long while a battered box that smelled of camphor and foreign spices came over seas, a reminder that Uncle Hal had not quite forgotten either mamma or Aunt Mary. But generally the gifts were to my aunt. "Those on whom success shines," says the old homily, "are successful in all things."

"When your uncle comes home from China, Berenice dear, we will do thus and so," was always on my aunt's tongue; for, rich as she was, at least comparatively, she was always wanting more.

And now he was coming! Berry screamed with delight.

"I shall tell Everleigh," she said, almost instantly, and a little spitefully, "I dare say he'll speak now."

"It doesn't at all matter whether he speaks or not, my daughter," said my aunt, loftily, "when your uncle arrives—and we may look for him any day next week—you will feel, my dear, that your position in life is doubly secured. Even Mr. Everleigh would hardly be a match for you! So now you and Maggie go on with your work. I'm glad our charity fair comes off to-night; we shall be busy hereafter preparing for your uncle. What a pity he couldn't be here for Thanksgiving."

Having said this, my aunt sat down to write out invitations and directions for the charity fair. A devout church member, and something of a philanthropist, was aunt.

"Mamma, mamma, I say," called Jack, Berenice's hopeful brother, a lad some dozen summers old, thrusting his curly head in at the door, "Have you got any stale victuals, or old clothes, or anything to give away?"

My aunt put down her gold pen, and threw back the point-lace lappets of her breakfast-cap, with an air of annoyance. Jack was such a torment!

"Why, Jack?" demanded Berenice. "'Cause there's a beggar out here. He looks awful hungry; and ain't got no overcoat. I say, mamma, can I give him that cold turkey in the larder?"

Mamma leaped to her feet.

"No. I want that turkey to make sandwiches for the fair; don't dare to touch it. Send the beggar away; you know I won't have tramps about the place. Send him away, this minute; and go straight up to the library, and write out your Latin exercises."

Jack turned from the door, a cloud on his sunny face. Looking out of the window, I saw an old man, insufficiently clad. Our big dog Carlo was snarling at his heels. The beggar was so close to the window that he must have heard every word my aunt said; and he looked crestfallen enough in consequence.

"It doesn't seem quite consistent," I remarked, for once letting my indignation get the better of my love of peace, "to have the house about one's ears, getting ready for a charity fair, and a starving beggar walking from the door unfed."

"A thieving tramp," cried my aunt, hotly. "Keep silent, Meg, and don't interfere. It's none of your business, anyhow."

I was prudent enough to make no reply, but my blood boiled, nevertheless. Had I remained much longer, I should have lost my self-control, I fear; so I got up directly, and saying that I had promised to go home soon, left my aunt's.

Our cottage was at the edge of the wood, just outside of the great gates; but the avenue was half a mile long, and before I reached the gates, I had almost overtaken the beggar. He seemed not only old, but feeble, and walked with difficulty; he was probably deaf also, as he did not seem to hear my footsteps. Just outside the gates, he met my little sister, Kitty, who was returning from the wood, where she had been to pick up sticks for our fire.

"My dear," said the old man, addressing her, "can you tell me where I can get a bit of supper and a night's lodging? I am old and poor, and haven't the money to go to a tavern. You look as if you had a kind heart, God bless it! I've just been turned away from the big house here; but perhaps you are not so hard-hearted as the mistress there."

Kitty's honest little face showed the pity that she felt. But she was only a child, and shrank from responsibility.

"I don't know sir," she said, diffidently. "I think mamma will give you something to eat; and maybe we can find a bed for you; that is, if sister Margaret and I sleep on the settee; for you see our house is small. But, oh, here comes sister herself," she cried, as she discovered me, "and she'll tell you all about it."

My heart was still hot with indignation at the brutality with which my aunt and Berenice had treated the old man, and I hastened to reply, warmly:

"Yes, I will undertake that you shall have supper and bed, although neither may be as good as what they could have given you up at the great house. But what little we have, you shall share. Stay, let me carry your pack for you." He had a small one strapped on his back. "Indeed, indeed, I am fitter to do it than you."

"Thank you," he said, slowly taking a long look at my face, and then scrutinizing that of Kitty's. "You seem, both of you, as if you were good children; and your offer to take my pack proves as much. But I'll carry it myself, still. Little one," and he turned to Kitty, "what have you got those sticks for?"

"For mother's fire, please," she said, dropping a little curtesy. "I have just been getting them in the woods."

"My aunt," I interposed, "who lives in the great house here, kindly allows us to pick up loose bits from under the trees. We are poor, as sister says, and so every little helps."

"And you are duly thankful, I suppose?" said the old man, sarcastically. "Beggars must not be choosers, you know, as I heard just now myself."

I blushed scarlet with shame for my aunt. "Indeed, indeed," I cried, "you must not judge Aunt Mary too harshly, for I see, from what you say, that you overheard her. She must have been out of sorts this morning"—

"And I suppose that a voice which answered her, and which I think I recognize," he interrupted, looking at me keenly again, "belonged to some one who was not out of sorts, eh?"

Before I could answer I heard the quick gallop of a horse, and my poor weak heart gave a great bound, for I recognized in that elastic footfall the step of the thoroughbred that Mr. Everleigh rode. In my embarrassment I stepped quickly aside, though of course there was no danger, and in stepping aside my foot slipped on a stone, my ankle turned, and with an unconscious cry of pain I sank to the earth.

The rider was off his horse and at my side, and had lifted me in his arms, even before the old beggar who stood so close to me could stoop to assist me. "It is only a sprain," I stammered, trying to free myself, yet feeling, oh! so happy, in those strong arms. "I am sure I can walk."

"But I know you can't," said Mr. Everleigh impetuously. "How shall I ever forgive myself? It was my rapid gallop that made you start."

"No, no," I cried, "I was talking to this poor old man, and it came on me so suddenly—you are not a bit to blame—only I have been foolish. But do let me try to walk."

My earnestness, joined to my struggles, induced him to yield. He released me from his arms. But the instant I put my foot to the ground, the agony was such that I almost shrieked. I bit my lip till the blood came, however, and kept silence.

Mr. Everleigh snatched me again into his arms. "I knew it would be so," he cried, "and now you must let me carry you. John," and he called to a groom, who had been following him, "ride at at once to Dr. Landor's. We must, my dear Miss Chidleigh, have the foot bandaged without delay."

"And I will lead your horse to the cottage," interposed the old beggar, "and tie him there. Come on, little Kitty, you and I will follow."

When we got home the house was filled with the smell of crullers, which mamma was baking for the feast that was to be given, up at Aunt Mary's, after the fair. Poor mamma, she looked tired to death; and when she saw me, she fairly gave up for a moment; but Mr. Everleigh, in a few, kind words, put her fears to rest; and long before the physician came, my injured foot was swathed and bandaged, so that Dr. Landor declared he had been "regularly taken in."

When evening came my foot was ever so much better; so much so, that, when Mr. Everleigh returned with a carriage, and insisted that we should all go up to my aunt's to the fair, as we had promised, I was only too willing to consent. For the first time in our acquaintance, there was something in Mr. Everleigh's manner that made even me, humble as I was, think that I was not without a charm for him.

The beggar had crept, unobtrusively, into a corner while my foot was being bandaged, but Kitty, remembering him, left me when she found the hurt was not serious. "Poor old man," she said, "we had really forgotten you. You must be hungry. Here, eat some of these crullers, and when mamma has finished with Maggie she will make you a cup of tea."

The cup of tea was made in due time, and a substantial supper set before the mendicant; in fact, all the cold meat we had in the house. When Mr. Everleigh returned, and we proposed to go, the old beggar rose to his feet:

"I am a stranger to you, ma'am," he said, addressing mamma, "and naturally you will not wish to leave me here in your house. I will wait outside till you come back."

"Wait outside?" cried mamma, "and in the cold? No, your face is an honest face, if there ever was one. Sit down again, here by the fire, and stay, and sleep here to-night and take dinner with us to-morrow. It will be a homely meal for a Thanksgiving one, but such as it is you will be welcome to it."

"God bless you, ma'am," said the old man, with a shaky voice, and I thought I saw tears in his eyes. I am sure I heard him murmur, as he turned away to hide his emotion: "Of such is the kingdom of heaven."

The charity fair, as the reader, by this time has understood, was to be held in my aunt's spacious apartments. Everybody was to be there. The governor even, who was on a visit to his brother, a near neighbor, was expected to attend. One of the senators for our State was also to be present. It was to be a most brilliant affair.

So, when the dining-room was all a-glitter with lights, and echoed with gay voices, and shone with handsome dresses, and beheld the presence of the most distinguished society of the county; and was filled with stalls of pretty things, the big, chintz-covered chair was wheeled into the hall, and I, my sprained foot resting on a cushion, sat in it, with a table of pretty knick-knacks before me; and Mr. Everleigh by me.

My aunt did not look in a good humor, however, though her fair could not have been more of a success, and though everybody praised her philanthropy. Berenice, too, wore a scowl, that spoiled all her blonde beauty.

Somewhere about ten o'clock, when business was at its briskest, there came a roll of wheels on the drive and bustle at the door. Presently, Jack, who had gone to see what was the matter, rushed back, his gray eyes dancing.

"Oh! Berry, I say," he cried out, stifling a burst of laughter, "You know the beggar? The old man we turned off this morning? Well, he's back again; here at the door, and, oh! my buttons, but he's our uncle from China."

My aunt, in her black silk and point lace, stood behind a stall of cakes and ices. She turned sharply at Jack's words. He saw her look of consternation, and screamed with laughter again.

"I say, now, mamma, it is true. Don't you wish you'd let me give him the cold turkey, instead of making it into sandwiches?"

My aunt did not utter a word. But she hurried to the door, and Berenice followed.

There he stood, our long-expected uncle from China, a little, weather-beaten old man, with a pinched, pale face. A wicked twinkle lit his eyes. My aunt rushed up to him at once, and would have smothered him with kisses. But he merely gave her the tips of his yellow fingers.

"I made acquaintance with your niece, this morning," he said with a dry, chuckling laugh, turning to me, as he came in, "and the little girl there, too," indicating Kitty. "She is poor Marian's child, eh? She's got her mother's fair face, and good heart. She gave the beggar a welcome, which some others, I know of, didn't. Ah, well, I suppose its human nature." But I'll make it up to her, all the same. Never turn a needy man from your door, Mrs. Chidleigh. You know what the good book says about entertaining angels unawares?"

Poor aunt? The look on her face was too ludicrous? In spite of our relationship, I laughed till my sides ached. But Berenice went to her room and cried herself to sleep.

Well, there is little more to tell. It really was our uncle from China, who had chosen to come to us, wearing the guise of a beggar; and if only my aunt had been consistent in her charity, her long cherished expectations might have been realized.

As it was, the great China fortune went to me and Kitty and Jack; and Berenice got never a penny. And, moreover, when Horace Everleigh did speak (he had spoken that evening before our uncle declared himself), it was me he asked to be his wife.

Berenice takes it all bitterly to heart, and my aunt is inconsolable; but I, believing that in this life and in the life which is to come we get only our just deserts, have nothing to say.

"Yes," remarks my uncle, "Maggie and Kitty and Jack shall inherit all I have. They were kind to me when they did not know who I was; that's the sort of people I believe in."—*Peterson's.*

Life in the Arctic Regions.

Dr. John Rae recently delivered an interesting lecture on this subject in Dublin. The lecturer, after having stated the necessity of those taking part in the Arctic expeditions being previously accustomed to exposures to cold and privations, gave a vivid account of two voyages which he made to those regions. He described how the Esquimaux built huts of blocks of snow in which they lived perfectly warm, how the seals are killed by a harpoon being suddenly plunged by the hunter into the breathing holes they make in the ice, and related several amusing anecdotes showing the sagacity of foxes. Some of these animals he had known to scrape away all the snow which covered the traps set for them, and then approaching at the back, steal and eat the bait. He had also known a fox to scrape a trench by the side of a piece of bait and then getting into the hole pull the meat down and so discharge the gun, to the trigger of which a string one end of which was attached to the bait was tied. Having thus avoided the shot and defeated the intention of the hunter it would eat the bait. He did not agree with Mr. Romanes in that gentleman's opinion about animal intelligence; but he believed that some of these foxes showed that they possessed something more than mere instinct. Having referred to the sufferings of Sir John Franklin's party, he mentioned some of the privations to which he (Dr. Rae) and his men were subject. They had to sleep in the snow houses together in their clothes, and were unable to wash, being only able to rub themselves with snow. At times they depended upon their hunting for food, and they were so hungry that they devoured the whole of the birds shot except the bill and claws. Their drink was tea, water, chocolate, etc., but they took no grog. In conclusion, the lecturer mentioned that on his return he and his party, consisting of eight, were given the $50,000 granted by government for the discovery of the remains of those forming the Franklin expedition.

CHRISTMAS HINTS.

Some Suggestions to Those Who are Making Ready for the Happy Holidays.

Just a word or two about this matter of Christmas. Most of the readers of the *Tribune* are wise, practical people, who know the value of fun and charity, and hearty devotional feeling, and mean therefore to keep the day which brings these things into their houses, and the hearts of their boys and girls. But the majority of *Tribune* readers are not people whose estates run up into seven figures, or who can deal gorgeous gifts around among their friends and poor neighbors, with no more trouble than it cost Aladdin to rub his rusty lamp. As a rule, they measure the outlay of dimes pretty sharply, and play a perpetual game of fence with their monthly bills. They mean to keep Christmas and to give Christmas gifts, but they have in all probability about one-half or one-third as much money as they could afford to give to the purpose in former years. The wisest plan to follow, as it seems to us, in these circumstances, is:

I. Let the stinting and hardship, if it must come, fall on the grown people; keep it out of sight of the children on this day as much as possible. If they have been used to a tree, go without your cigars or new bonnet, but let it rise for them on this Christmas morning with all its old splendor. The middle-aged can weigh a sacrifice at its insignificant value, and they have philosophy to meet it. But we question very much the good effects of the discipline of poverty at any season upon young children. At all events spare it to them, if possible, in this gracious time when they think that all good gifts and gladness come straight from Him whose birthday it is.

II. Cut off your wealthy friends with the cheapest and most trivial offerings. They will have sense enough to understand why you do it, and if they have not, they are not worth keeping as friends. Put more thought, care and sentiment into your little keepsakes for them, and you will have more money left to put into gifts for those who need substantial offerings.

III. "Remember the poor," not by sending a turkey to one hungry family, or a ton of coal to another, and then dropping the whole class out of your mind for the rest of the holidays, but by actually taking thought how to help them substantially.

IV. Don't pay half your week's salary for a bit of cloisonne to give your rich neighbor, whose cabinets are full of such useless stuff, but take a photograph of his baby to the poor artist around the corner to paint, so you shall scatter real pleasure with both hands. You know a needy cousin to whose housewifely anxious soul a set of embroidered napkins or handkerchiefs would seem a most proper gift, and you know a needlewoman starving for work; make them both happy. Give the children's half-worn coats and shoes to the poor seamstress and cobbler to bind and patch, before you give them to those who are still poorer than they. Set the children to work to mend their broken toys and to dress their little trees, and let them be themselves the Christ children who shall carry them out and give them away. So it shall not be a tinseled tree which you shall plant, but a habit of charity, of kindliness, of love which shall bear fruit their lives long. Use your influence as well as your money to scatter hope and help. Don't begrudge an hour's letter-writing or a mile's walk to find a situation for that poor clerk or teacher out of work. Don't be ashamed, either, to call in co-operation in your kindly schemes. You can yourself only afford to give an occasional meal to the poor widow in the back street, with her hungry brood, but with the help of your fellows in the office or shop you can set her up in some small business, which will give her daily bread the year round.

Our hints are homely, but we are talking, we hope, to homely, practical people. Lastly, and above all, let us all remember in Christmas week, before we give a dollar away, to pay every dollar of our debts. We have no right to give to rich friend or to starving seamstress the money which actually belongs to other people. If we cannot be honest, let us attempt no false credit for ourselves by pretending to be generous. We shall not be likely to deceive our neighbors any more than God; and money honestly earned and honestly paid, is twice as live and useful as money given in alms.—*New York Tribune.*

Curious Norman French Custom.

The *Nouvelliste de Rouen* gives some particulars of a case of "crying haro" which has just come up in Jersey. Duke Rollo's administration centuries ago in his duchy of Normandy was rigorously just—indeed, it is claimed that the instinct of order and obedience to law then implanted among the Normans has never been lost. In case of any aggression the subject was won't to call on his ruler's name: "Ha, Rou! ha, Rollo!" an appeal that never was in vain. The custom survived under other dukes, and became known as "Haro," or the "clamour of Haro," a procedure abolished in Normandy in 1853, but still perpetuated in the channel islands, or at least in Jersey. In the middle ages the cry was often accompanied by the winding of a horn. At present the haro is not cried in criminal cases, but it is resorted to as a speedy method of obtaining redress for civil torts. Three or four times a year the royal court has to judge one of these cases. Two gentlemen, Messrs. Robin and Dickson, are the parties to the latest suit on record. The latter, finding that a road laid out by the former was about to interfere with his right of way, cast himself on his knees, and baring his head, cried, "Haro, haro, haro, and three times haro! To my aid, my prince; I am wronged!" The workmen at once dropped their implements where they stood and withdrew—not to have done so would have been to incur penalties as criminals, and the affair instantly came before the courts. Some years ago, when the railroad company was about to trespass upon the public slaughter-house property in Jersey, M. de Quetteville, known as "the Duke of Normandy," because of his devotion to old traditions, cast himself on his knees in the name of the town of St. Hellers and raised the cry of haro, with the effect of instantly stopping 300 laborers.

A Meteoric Story.

The Galveston (Texas) *News* says the remarkable specimen of meteoric iron, resembling steel, picked up in the Mohan desert and carried to Fort Yuma, a short time ago, is thus described: "It weighs about a pound, and carries free gold, of which nearly a dollar appears on the surface. It is not magnetic, and has successfully resisted simple and compound baths of acid. In this respect it resembles specular iron, but in no other. One of its surfaces shows a fracture that reveals a crystalline structure, the color of which is a steel gray, tinged with yellow. It has defied the best cold chisels in the blacksmith shop, and has not broken or chipped under heavy blows. If its composition can be imitated, it will produce the hardest and toughest alloy known."

TIMELY TOPICS.

Letters from persons desirous of adopting orphans are pouring into Memphis, Tenn.

A Paris worker in metals finds himself with a head of green hair from some unknown chemical cause.

The latest invention reported in Europe is a phosphorescent paper, writing or print on which can be read in the dark.

New discoveries of gold have been made in Siberia, near the sources of the Konnisar; and a nugget of gold weighing 147 pounds, the largest ever discovered in Russia, and probably in the world, has been found on the banks of the Upper Tomgouska, near the river's mouth.

Twenty years ago a girl was born in Flemingsburg, Ky. Her parents resolved to begin from her birth and deposit ten cents a day in bank for her benefit. She is now twenty years old, and the sum amounts to $1,461. The young man that marries her will entertain a secret wish that they had made it twenty cents a day.

Boston policemen are compelled to wear leather collars, the intention being to make them hold up their heads in a soldierly manner; but the leather rubs their chins, and the restraint grows exceedingly irksome after a few hours. The policemen complain loudly, but the commissioners say that something is necessary as a check on the tendency to slovenness.

Samuel Williams began his career in the United States as a runaway from his English home, having obtained money by forging his father's name. He became professor of languages and applied sciences in the University of Virginia, and was rated high among college savants, but has just finished his career as a peddler of apples in the streets of Dallas, Texas, drunkenness having ruined him.

Robert Parker, an engine-driver, of Chester, England, was a steady man, while his wife was of intemperate habits. One day last July, as he lay on a sofa with his gun behind him, she came home drunk, struck him, and there was a struggle for the gun, which went off, fatally wounding her. The husband shot himself, but did not cause mortal injury. When they lay on the floor together the man said, "It was your own fault, now forgive me." He at the same time held out his hand, but the wife would not take it, saying, "You've shot me and you'll have to be hung for it." On trial the jury acquitted Parker, amid much applause.

The king of Dahomey, on the African coast, whom England has been trying to civilize, has relapsed into his old ways. He recently attacked a village to the windward of Whydah, and brought in a great number of human heads, and also many women and children captives. He has carried off a Portuguese merchant, Ignatio Mayrattraes, and is now detaining in custody the Portuguese consul and seven soldiers. He obliges the soldiers to go through a variety of military maneuvers daily for his amusement. The king has re-established his grand customs of annual human sacrifices, and within the past month over 500 persons have been slaughtered.

How Young People are Made Near-Sighted.

The eye is an organ which is soft, as it were, when the child is born; it is plastic—it is in a condition to be changed in its shape, and its tissues are in condition to be moved, that is, the tissues which go to made up the organ can be molded in various shapes on pressure. Ordinarily the child goes on until it has reached the age of eight or ten years, or perhaps a little older, when it is observed that it is obliged to hold the object at which it is looking a little nearer than before. An examination reveals the fact that the child is near-sighted. This condition usually progresses more rapidly between the ages of ten and twenty-six. But we know by means of the opthalmoscope, and by an examination of the body after death, that the near-sighted eye is changed in shape from the spherical to an elliptical or ovoid form, and that progressive near-sightedness is always marked by a change in the shape of the eye. As the eye is made up of healthy tissue, and it is constantly undergoing waste and repair in use, you readily perceive that the quality of its repair is going to be determined very much by the character of the tissue-binding quality of the particular child, and by the way in which that child uses its eyes. Parents at home are very often at fault in not teaching their children how to use their eyes. I have often entered the dwellings of many people and seen little girls curled up on a sofa or in a chair, with the head down in the lap, the vessels of the forehead turgid with blood, remaining in that situation for a greater or less time; and often, before the child can read, some object, like a doll with its wealth of intricate clothing, or some other plaything, the child holding the object near its eyes—using her accommodation and focalizing her eyes; and all the time waste and repair are going on, because there can be no use of the eye without alterations of tissue, and the child will go blind because the proper nourishment of the eye is interfered with, and the tissues cannot be reproduced as the wasting progresses. If the child uses the eye for a long time or too closely at any particular form of work, the tissue cannot be reproduced or nourished as it should be, and the pressure of the muscles upon the eyeball and the difficult act of the child in focalizing, means that the tissue of the soft and pliable eye is undergoing alteration, which will lead to a lamentable form of the disease. Then the child goes into the school, and there is put into forms and classes, and oftentimes is made to do work on slates and copy-books which, perhaps, might be better done on the black-board, and thus the eye is strained until the mischief is perceived in its effects.—*Dr. Agnew.*

Words of Wisdom.

We must have a diet of company, as well as one of books.

Even the weakest man is strong enough to enforce his convictions.

Few persons have courage enough to seem as good as they really are.

Grant graciously what you cannot refuse safely, and conciliate those you cannot conquer.

As we must render an account of every idle word, so must we likewise of our idle silence.

Logic is the essence of truth, and truth is the most powerful tyrant; but then, tyrants hate the truth.

Children have neither past nor future; and, what scarcely ever happens to us, they enjoy the present.

I hate to see a thing done by halves; if it be right, do it boldly; if it be wrong, leave it undone altogether.—*Gilpin.*

Truth is the most powerful thing in the world, since fiction can only please us by its resemblance to it.

The most phlegmatic dispositions often contain the most inflammable spirits, as fire is struck from the hardest flint.

A River Filled with Sharks.

Entering Shark river we noticed the light of Dr. Harris' boat ahead, and we made fast to her stern. The entrance to Shark river can easily be found by observing the following directions: Northwest from north Cape Sable, about four miles, will be noticed a heavily timbered cape projecting into the gulf; rounding this point, and keeping the timber to the right hand, the river will be discovered. As a heavy northeast gale was blowing, the captain of the doctor's craft had anchored a few hundred yards from the entrance, where we were protected from the storm by the giant mangroves.

We have wandered considerably, and sailed over many oceans, but never saw even an approach to the number and size of the sharks at this point. Their movements in every direction rendered the water luminous. Until we retired for the night they were visible, here, there and everywhere. They were dashing hither and thither with a rapidity that surprised me. They would dart like lightning and double up on their tracks with an ease that astonished me. Their movements and size could be determined by the phosphorescence of the water. Mullet pass into the rivers with the tide and out with the ebb, and it is probable that the sharks were enjoying a feed of these toothsome fish. The water was eighteen feet deep, and looking over the side of the boat, flashes of light not larger than the hand could be noticed, probably proceeding from these monsters many feet below the surface.

About eight P. M. one of the brutes struck the bow of the boat a severe blow in one of his rushes to capture his prey, and I denounced him for his stupidity. Although I had best across Florida bay in a severe gale, my boat was comparatively tight, and made but little water. For another hour I enjoyed my pipe and watched the voracious monsters as they forwarded four, chassed and turned corners. At nine P. M. I arranged my bed and stretched myself for a snooze. I was just about to bid farewell to this world, and exclaim with Sancho Panza, "Blessed is the man who invented sleep, for it wrappeth one like a cloak," when bang came one of the monsters against the starboard side of the boat, and the dory trembled from stem to stern. Satisfied that the boat had received some injury I turned out, lit my lamp, and examined the well to ascertain if the boat was leaking. I made a hasty examination, and fancying that all was right turned in. I awoke at 4 A. M with a sensation of moistness about my hips, and found that the boat was leaking badly, and that the water was over the floor. I attributed the leak to the butting proclivities of his sharkship, and an examination at a later date developed the fact that the blow had started a plank.

Josh Billings' Proverbs.

Truth iz sed to be stranger than fick shun—it is, to most pholks.

The best thing i kno ov iz a fust rate wife, and the next best thing is a sekond rate one.

The world all praze the philosophers, but foss their pennys into the caps ov the monkeys.

There iz 2 things in this world for which we are never fully prepared, and that is—twins.

There iz one thing that kan be sed in favour ov tite boots—they make a man forgit all his other sorrows.

I never question a suckcess enny more than I do the right ov a bull dog to lie in hiz own gateway. No I don't.

Yung man, set down, and keep still, you will hav plenty ov chances yet to make a pheol ov yureself before yu die.

How kan yu expekt to find two people in this world who are alike when yu kant even find one who iz alike half the time?

Whenever yu cum akrost a man who distrusts everybody, yu hav found one whom it is safe for everybody to distrust.

If yu undertake to hire a man to be honest, yu will hav to raize hiz wages every morning, and watch him dredphull cluss besides.

It iz a wise man who profits bi hiz own experience—but it iz a good deal wizer one who lets the rattlesnaik bite the other phellow.

The reputashun that a man gets from hiz ancestors often wants az mutch altering to fit him az their old clothes would. It is truly thus.

I hav finally cum to the konklushun that if I kant prove a thing without betting 5 dollars on it, the thing has got a drodphul weak spot sumwhare.

Causshuning a good thing for a man to hav, but when he haz got so mutch ov it, that he iz afrade to tutch a kast iron lion, for fear it will bite, ignoranse iz what's the matter ov him.

There ain't nothing so cheap az bad spellin, and if it iz sutch an element of suckcess as sum shrewd kriticks hav diskovered, they owe it to their airs, and assines, to adopt it at once, and bekum ritch and famus.

The things that i kant prove i beleave the most; i beleave that one apple iz sour, and another one sweet, but i will giv enny highly eddikated man a span ov matched mules who will tell me what makes them so.

A Colorado Bonanza.

A Colorado mine operator and a ranchman discovered a large deposit of carbonate of lead and zinc blend, near the South Arkansas river, about seventy miles south of Leadville. A dispute arose between them, and the ranchman agreed to sell out to his partner for $6,500, if the whole amount of money was paid within eight months. The mine operator actually stinted himself and family the common necessaries of life to get the money, and paid $4,000 out of the $6,500, but having a large number of unpatented mines to work out the annual assessment required by law, could not meet the last payment in time. He went to St. Louis, and tried for three months to raise the money by offering one-half the mine to any good business man that would join him and pay the $6,500 that the entire share when fully paid would cost, but failed to raise the money. On his return to Colorado his ranchman partner coolly told him that his time was up, and it would take just about $100,000 to get his share in the mine. During the miner's absence in St. Louis the ranchman had worked a few feet further into the mine and uncovered as great a deposit of carbonates of lead with silver as has yet been discovered. These gentlemen now hold their property at the snug little sum of a half million of dollars.

A carriage comes suddenly upon a flock of geese on a narrow road, and drives straight through the middle of them. A goose was never yet fairly run over, nor a duck. They are under the very wheels and hoofs, and yet somehow they contrive to flap and waddle safely off. Habitually stupid, heavy and indolent, they are equal to the emergency.

The item being circulated throughout the country, that Christine Nilsson lost eight thousand pounds in two months, is believed to be an ingenious advertisement of the Anti-Fat man.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Corn, Wheat and Rye.

It is gleaned from the current report of the United States department of agriculture that the products, acreage and value of the corn crop in the ten leading corn-producing States for 1877 was as follows:

States.	Bushels.	Acres.	Value.
Illinois	260,000,000	8,968,517	$75,40 ,000
Iowa	156,000,000	4,80 ,000	39,0 ,0000
Missouri	103,000,000	3,551,724	27,810,000
Kansas	98,800,000	3, 09,589	29,769,000
Ohio	97,000,000	3,079,365	38,800,000
Indiana	96,000,000	3,200,000	32,640,000
Kentucky	80,800,000	1,923,696	19,040,000
Tennessee	50,500,000	2,020,000	20,200,000
Texas	49,000,000	2,041,667	21,070,000
Pennsylvania	41,120,000	1,246,060	20,971,000

In the average yields of corn per acre, only one corn-producing State (Nebraska) reports a larger average than Kansas. The yield per acre in Kansas is given at 30.5 bushels; Nebraska, 38; Illinois, 29; Iowa, 32.5; Missouri, 29; Ohio, 31.5; Indiana, 30; Kentucky, 30.3; Tennessee, 25; Texas, 24; Pennsylvania, 33; Michigan, 31; Wisconsin, 28; Minnesota, 29; California, 30, Oregon, 26; Arkansas, 24.

The rank of the eleven wheat-producing States for 1877 is placed as follows, with the product, acreage and value of the crop:

States.	Bushels.	Acres.	Value.
Iowa	37,810,000	2,607,584	$32,894,700
Minnesota	31,324,346	1,01,316	30,325 154
Illinois	33,000,000	2,000,000	34,320,000
California	30,000,000	1,733,333	32,140,000
Wisconsin	22,000, 00	1,466,667	20,468,000
Indiana	21,960,000	1,260,867	26,70 ,800
Missouri	20,000,000	1,428,571	20,000,000
Pennsylvania	14,300,000	1,400,000	24,152,000
Kansas	8,460,000	1,064,867	11,856,000

The product, acreage and value of the rye crop in the ten leading rye-producing States is as follows:

States.	Bushels.	Acres.	Value.
Pennsylvania	3,400,000	242,000	$2,346,000
New York	3,300,000	220,000	2,376,000
Illinois	2,944,000	188,000	1,422,000
Wisconsin	2,700 000	174,000	1,404,000
Kansas	2,440,000	120,000	867,000
Kentucky	1,125,000	86,538	607,500
Missouri	720,000	46,451	385,600
Virginia	5 5,000	53,610	285,650
Indiana	540,000	36,000	302,400
New Jersey	529,000	36,972	367,500

In the average yield of rye per acre Oregon ranks first, producing 22 bushels; and Kansas ranks second, producing 20 bushels. Then follow Illinois, Vermont, Wisconsin and Michigan, in the order named.

Work in the Garden.

The garden demands attention in vines, haulm, leaves and other refuse waiting to be cleared away, and in the growth of weeds almost certain to appear in abundance at this season. These last by many farmers are carted off to the compost heap, where, after sufficient heating and decomposition, the vitality of their seed is destroyed; but it ought to be borne in mind and acted upon that slight fermentation does not always suffice to accomplish this, and there is danger of returning to the soil in vegetable manures the very seed it is desired to keep it free from. Unless, therefore, troublesome growths are not to be thoroughly incorporated in a compost heap which is to undergo complete decomposition, the safer plan is to burn them on the ground.

Such portions of the garden as have been visited by cut-worms and other pests, or the entire plot if it be of stiff clay soil, may be fall plowed with advantage; throwing the earth up in ridges exposes insects in their transformation state to the weather and affords the soil an opportunity of becoming ameliorated by the action of the frost.

This is also a good time for laying garden walks, especially if these are to be finished with coal ashes. Tender plants should now be protected or removed, as the latitude calls for. Small-fruit bushes and vines should be mulched, and all plants that are grass-feeders liberally supplied with manure. Indeed, the entire surface of the garden will take kindly to a top-dressing after it has been cleared off and raked over. Not a few cultivators contend that manure spread at this season is productive of greater benefits than when applied at

The Centre Reporter.

ED. KURTZ.....EDITOR.

:0:

CENTRE HALL, Pa., Dec., 12 1878

The message of the fraudulent President, after being boiled down to its real meaning, leaves about the following sediment in the bottom of the kettle: More money for the army to further bayonetize the south for going democratic. More money for the navy. More money for the post-office department. More money for the Indians, who already cost over $1000 per head under plundering radical agents. More money for the District of Columbia where Boss Shepherd and other pets have so nicely feathered their nests.

Well, there is one consolation in all this—there is a democratic congress which will answer all this clamor for more money by cutting down the appropriations, as the democrats did in the former congress.

In another column will be found the prospectus for the Pittsburg Post, daily and weekly. The Post is an old established paper, and has always been a favorite with us. It is one of the leading democratic organs in this state. Persons desiring a good weekly outside of our own county, will find the Weekly Post, equal to any published in any other city.

It is announced that the capitol building at Harrisburg has just been recarpeted, at a cost of $5,000. Every year the capitol ring finds it necessary to have new carpets in the Senate and House chambers, and the committee rooms. These rooms are in use perhaps one hundred days in the year, and one can judge how much the carpets are worn. We know that in former years most of these carpets when removed were as good as new, and would have been plenty good enough for several years' service. They are carried off by the ring at the capitol, and are either sold and the money put into their own pockets or are laid upon floors at their own residences. We venture the assertion that the new carpets cost no sum near that amount. But these are some of the ways in which the State is robbed. The whole business could be brought to light if a proper investigation was made, and no favoritism shown.

The Republicans appear to have caught a Tartar in Daniel S. Russell' whom they elected to Congress by a coalition with the Greenbackers from the Third District of North Carolina in place of Col. Waddle. The Wilmington Star, in reporting the proceedings of a Republican mass meeting to celebrate their victory, states that Russell "declared in favor of the payment of all Southern claims, whether the claimants were loyal to the Union or not, and the pensioning of Southern as well as Northern soldiers of the late war, each of whom fought for the country."

By this time we think Yocum does not so much feel like a congressman in prospective, or as if he were "the fellow who beat Curtin." The papers for a contest have been served, and this fact may prey upon the mind of Seth to an extent to dispel all visions of the ornamental "M. C." that was to attach to his name.

The people of the 20 district did not elect Seth Yocum to congress at all. Such a thing is not in keeping with the political sentiment of the voters of this district, and they demand that fraud be brushed aside and the man of their choice, A. G. Curtin, represent them in congress, which is in voice with the *honest* vote cast on the 5 of November last.

When Blaine's committee gets to work on unfair elections in the south, let it look around a little in this latitude and it will find some work in that line which shows that the northern radical is as good at his trade of fraud in the north as was his carpet bag brother when he practiced it in, and perhaps left it as a legacy to, the south.

Gov. Curtin will get the seat beyond a doubt. Fraud has been discovered in favor of Yocum sufficient to wipe out his 73 and leave our Andy several hundred majority to boot.

Blaine wants to investigate the southern elections—not the ones by which the great presidential steal was consumated, but the election of a few congressmen lately in South Carolina, which did not pan out well for the rads. In spite of any frauds that might be perpetrated anywhere by anybody, what greater impudence could there be than a radical proposition to investigate election frauds, after they themselves committed the greatest fraud that it is possible to commit—stealing the presidency and defrauding the entire nation!

Let them investigate, democrats won't object, and have nothing to fear. A few nights ago in Washington a conference of a few leading Democratic Senators was held at the residence of one of the number to discuss what steps shall be taken to secure the adoption of the amended resolution by the Senate. The general opinion among Democrats seems to be that while there will be considerable debate upon the resolution, the amendments proposed will be adopted by a good majority. It is the custom in the Senate to authorize all investigations which are proposed in good faith without limiting the scope of the inquiry. The conclusions arrived at by the investigators usually form the basis of discussion. Senator Wallace says that he believes the Democratic party lost 12,000 votes in the State of Pennsylvania at the recent elections because of the interference of Federal officers at the polls.

Blaine's resolution purposes to investigate the conduct of the election officers of the States. The Democratic amendment proposes that the action of Federal as well as State officers be examined. The Democrats want to know from whom the horde of United States officers, marshals, who kept thousands of honest voters away from the polls in the Eastern States on election day received their pay. A very strong impression exists the Congress will be asked to pay these men for their work. It is certain that the Democrats in Congress will not appropriate a dollar for the pay of Federal supervisors and marshals of elections until the exact nature of the service performed by them is understood, and if it is shown that these officials interfered with the rights of voters at the polls they will never be paid by Democratic legislation.

A prominent Democratic Senator said to-day: "We favor the fullest investigation of the elections in all the States, and when the book is balanced I believe the Republicans will wish that they had not entered on the little campaign proposed by Blaine. It would be strange, indeed, if some frauds were not practised in the elections in States where the people had been governed by fraud for the past fifteen years. But if an investigation can be had of the elections in the Northern States much greater interference with the freedom of citizens at the polls will be discovered than has been alleged to have taken place in the Southern States at the last elections."

TRYING TO SAVE KEHOE.

Of the earnest efforts now being made to save the notorious Mollie leader, Jack Kehoe, from the gallows, the Times says that they have assumed a desperate shape, and the preliminary steps are so far successful. Mrs. S. A. Garrett, counsel for Kehoe and chairman of the Republican committee of Schuylkill county, sought to arrange for a meeting of the Board of Pardons ten days hence to hear new testimony, and the board, while not wholly agreeing to this, did decide that if the promised new evidence was produced by the 13th instant the members would consider the advisability of a meeting and reopening of the case. The 13th will be within five days of the time fixed for the execution of the great Mollie chief, and it must be plain to the commonest understanding that the board will be asked to meet then on some pretext or another, when an additional effort will be made to carry the case along before it till the day of execution. Of course, if the board is then considering the matter the death warrant will be withdrawn, and it may well be doubted whether a death warrant withdrawn a month before the expiration of Governor Hartranft's term of office would ever be renewed. If there is anything in the pretence of new evidence brought forward by Kehoe's counsel it will be entitled to consideration, but the temper of the public does not invite trifling and the Pardon Board will not be excused for reopening the case on anything but the strongest ground, sustained by good faith in every particular. The board has already made its record; it cannot now save Kehoe and itself too without reasons which can be made plain to everybody—reasons much stronger than any that have been or are likely to be presented.

THE CURTIN-YOCUM CONTEST.

On last Tuesday morning the necessary papers were served upon Mr. Yocum, notifying him that his right to a seat in Congress would be contested by Hon. A. G. Curtin. The papers cover about 70 pages MS., containing some 80 or 90 clear specifications bearing upon the matter, and show Mr. Curtin to have one of the very strongest cases.

The specifications cite all manner of illegalities at the polls, such as voting upon fraudulent tax receipts, forged naturalization papers, tampering with votes and changing them after they were in the ballot boxes, officers deserting the ballot boxes and leaving them exposed to the crowd after dark, officers holding the elections who were not sworn and otherwise not legally qualified to act, and other illegal doings. The whole footing up some 1800 votes that are counted for Yocum and which the law will throw out.

These wrongs were committed, some in our county, some in Clinton, but mainly in Clearfield, where the grossest outrages were committed at the polls. Such work dare not go unchallenged, and Gov. Curtin would not be doing the part of a good citizen if he had permitted Mr. Yocum to take his seat without a contest in the face of such outrageous frauds and irregularities. This was a desperate attempt to cheat the democracy out of a congressman, but the case of Gov. Curtin is so clear and strong, that the conspirators will find themselves foiled in the end, and Gov. Curtin much to their chagrin, will take the seat in congress to which the honest vote of this district entitles him.

Here is more room for Hayes to talk about fraud, and for Blaine to investigate.

Gov. Curtin will come out of this contest with a majority of from 1000 to 1500.

A touching story to the effect that not one Republican vote was counted by the South Carolina bulldozers in Fairfield county, where reside nearly three thousand Republican voters, is going the rounds of the Northern press. It is a fact that no Republican votes were cast, but, inasmuch as the Republicans put no State ticket in the field and nominated no candidate in that Congressional district, the fact is not surprising.

And yet the fraudulent President in his message has the brass to speak about punishing fraud down there. If that is not impudence what is?

According to the New York Herald's Washington correspondent, the "Little Jokers" of South Carolina and Florida, are a republican invention returned to plague the inventors. This correspondent says:

There is something refreshingly cool and impudent in the clamor which some of the republican politicians are making over the use of the small onion skin tickets, called "little jokers," in some of the North Carolina counties at the recent election. The Southern republicans, who now cry out about these instruments of fraud, were the inventors of them, and used them with great effect in the election of 1876. In fact, one of them, a Florida republican, who now holds a place in the Treasury Department here, is reported to have boasted that the seventy-four "little jokers" which he deposited in the ballot box of which he was the guardian carried the State for Hayes.

A man shot and killed another last week about a chicken, or because he shot one of his chickens.

Two men fell out about the age of a young lady—one said she was 17, the other that she was 20. They got to blows about it, and the one stabbed the other fatally.

"Large trees from little acorns grow."

On Tuesday Wade Hampton was elected U.S. Senator from South Carolina, in place of carpet bagger Jno. J. Patterson, of Juniata county, Pa.

Read the prospectus of the *World*, in this issue. The *World* is one of the soundest and most ably edited democratic journals in the country. As a paper for news it is second to none.

In Milton, Wednesday of last week, William Maxwell, a janitor died suddenly while sewing a button on his vest.

Let this be a warning to other men not to sew buttons on their vests—let the women do it, and if it kills, why no—

Charly Ross will soon be old enough to write home to his pa.

The time has not yet been fixed for the second burial of A. T. Stewart.

That wasn't Charly Ross, that boy with the half breed indian up in Bradford. His pa, who was up, says there is no resemblance.

HARD TO PLEASE.—The Radicals had no state ticket in South Carolina and bloody shirt organs in the North furiously denounce the bull-dozing Democrats because it was not elected.

The "tissue ballots" talked of in connection with the Southern elections are imitations of the "tapeworm" tickets by which the Navy Yard Republicans carried California for Hayes in 1876.

JAY GOULD'S ATTEMPT TO REVIVE SECTIONAL BITTERNESS BY ASSAILING MR. LAMAR.

The northern bloody shirt rads are mad because the southern states went democratic in the recent elections, and are in consequence attempting to stir up a feeling of animosity between the north and south as they did prior to the war when they used the institution of slavery as their excuse for the strife they engendered. The World's Washington correspondent of 1 inst., says: Much indignation has been excited here among respectable Republicans as well as Democrats by the atrocious attacks of the New York Tribune on Senator Lamar. It is considered that Senator Lamar more than any other man made the existence of the Hayes Administration possible while Conkling was denouncing it everywhere as "infamous." He owes Hayes nothing and Hayes owes him much. All the summer through Senator Lamar was at home in Mississippi with his dead and dying, while pestilence was busy in all homes. There was absolute peace throughout the State complete acquiescence in the electoral results on the part of all blacks as well as whites. The Tribune now attempts to drive the Southern people into general hostility to honest money by conspiring with Sherman and Hayes, whom Sherman now openly rules, to create a belief at the North and West of an attempt to revive sectional controversy. Senator Lamar, when interviewed in Ohio, said very truly that if the South found self-government assailed, or attempts made to overthrow order at the South by black Kearneyism, no question of currency could be listened to. The course of the Tribune is believed here to be a deliberate attempt of Jay Gould and his clique to disturb the business of the country, depress values and weaken the influence of those Southern men who have bravely and loyally supported the keeping of public faith in the public Treasury. The attack is also connected with the desperate attempt of the existing Pacific Railway ring to prevent any consideration of the Southern Pacific Railway, and involves Senator Thurman ultimately also, whose great victory over the existing Pacific Railway ring asserted the absolute supremacy of the Government over all such corporations. The business men of the North and the thousands of unemployed laborers in all parts of the country are equally assailed by these "dynamite fiends" in politics, who, for purposes of private speculation quite as much as party combinations, seek to blacken the best men of the South, to excite the worst passions of both sections, to keep the currency troubles inflamed and to prevent the revival of general industry.

CHEAPER COAL.

The coal combination, if not upon its last legs, seems at least to need a very stout crutch to enable it to hobble. The agreement to increase by one million tons the amount to be mined in December shows that the combination is its own worst enemy, for it indicates a degree of greed in the part of some of the parties to the compact which can only result in overproduction, the fear of which, with its consequent reduction of price, is the combination's only excuse for existence. Three million tons, which is the quantity now agreed upon as the December yield, is nearly twice as much as was mined during the corresponding month of either of the four preceding years. "When rogues fall out," however, the cash purchaser can usually get the swag at reduced figures, and it is about certain that the great December yield, with the almost certain dissolution of the combination on the last day of the year, will result in a reduction of prices. Such a possibility has already been discounted by some New York dealers, who are offering to fill future orders at a reduction upon present rates, and men in a business so close as that of coal selling are not going to make such offers without being sure of their ability to fill them without loss. Success to the smash-up!

So says the Herald, and anything that will put down the price of coal will be hailed with delight by millions. This article of fuel has not fallen in price to correspond with the decline in prices for almost everything else.

DRUNKEN JUDGES.

Washington city has a judge who is a bad egg, and who has a great longing for Grant, who par excellence, has always given shelter to thieves and drunkards. According to recent information this pet of Grants is likely to be impeached by the house. The fact is reported thus:

A resolution which has been prepared will probably be introduced in the House on Monday 9, looking to the impeachment of Judge Humphreys, of the Supreme Court of this District, on several grounds, the principal one of which is intoxication. The Republican to-day notices the latest spectacle made of himself by this drunken Judge in its report of a case yesterday, when it says: "Justice Humphreys was in a condition which indicated that he had not been faithful to the pledge which, it is stated, he once publicly ratified by smashing his black bottle. He gave evidences of intoxication which amused many and distressed others. it was with difficulty that His Honor preserved his equilibrium in walking to the consultation room, and he required the assistance of a messenger to remove his overcoat. The fumes of liquor were heavy upon his breath, and his utterance was seriously affected. What he had to say was jerked out in maudlin, disjointed sentences that were almost unintelligible." The Judge's friends have endeavored to get him to resign, but he says he was appointed by Grant and intends to stay on the bench until Grant is again President when he knows he will be protected.

They are trying a drunken Judge in New York city, he kept bottles of liquor on a shelf behind his judicial seat; took drinks openly while trials were in progress, and it was frequently necessary, owing to his besotted condition, to adjourn courts. Judge Pinckney is the man.

HAYES TO BE ASKED BY THE HOUSE TO PROVE HIS OUTRAGE ALLEGATIONS.

Washington, December 6.—A highly important conference of conspicuous Southern Democrats was held last evening, at which it was decided to open attack on Hayes' message, in the House, by calling on him to produce proof of his statements. Senators Lamar, Gordon and Butler, Representatives Ellis and Gibson, and Evins of South Carolina, and Siemmons of Arkansas were present. It was decided that Gibson should present a resolution, which, after reciting in a preamble the utterances of the message, will request Hayes to inform the House of the nature, extent and sources of proof upon which these grave charges are made against extensive regions of the country.

It is said by those at the conferene, and was strongly asserted there, that Hayes has not and cannot produce credible evidence upon which to substantiate his charges. M. C. Butler, for instance, said that as far as intimidation in the Congressional district where he lives is concerned, he would willingly rest his case on negro testimony. In other instances of alleged outrages which were brought forward, those participating in the conference expressed the belief that it could be satisfactorily shown that where they were not the unsided invention of Republicans they were largely exaggerated by them.

—The only State officer to be elected next year is Treasurer.

NEW PLAN TO COUNT THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

The late presidential steal has called out a number of new plans for counting the electoral vote, and preventing the repetition of such an outrage as cheated Tilden out of the presidency to which he was fairly elected. The most important thus far is that proposed by Senator Edmunds, of Vermont. On last Monday this senator was to have the floor in the Senate to obtain a vote on the bill reported by him from the Judiciary Committee at the last session, relating to Presidential elections, and to provide for and regulate the counting of the votes for President and Vice-President, and the decision of questions arising thereon. In view of the presumably close character of the next Presidential contest and the small Democratic majority in the next House of Representatives, Mr. Edmunds's measure is of considerable importance. The sixth section of the bill contains the gist of the change proposed in the law. It provides that on the day of counting the electoral votes the Senate shall meet in joint session. The Vice-President presiding. Two tellers shall be appointed on the part of the Senate and two on the part of the House, and these tellers shall read the certificates of the electoral votes of the different States and make a list thereof. After the votes are counted by the tellers they shall be delivered to the Vice-President, who shall announce the state of the vote and the persons, if any, elected, which announcement shall be deemed a sufficient declaration of the persons elected President and Vice-President of the United States. Upon the reading of any certificate or paper the President of the Senate shall call for objections. Every objection must be made in writing, and shall state clearly and concisely and without argument the ground therefor, and shall be signed by at least one Senator and one member of the House of Representatives before the same shall be received. When all the objections so made to any vote or paper from a State shall have been received and read the Senate shall thereupon withdraw and such objections shall be submitted to the Senate for its decision, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall in like manner submit such objections to the House of Representatives for its decision, and no electoral vote or votes from any State from which but one return has been received shall be rejected except by the affirmative votes of both houses. If more than one return, or paper purporting to be a return, from a State shall have been received by the President of the Senate, those votes and those only shall be counted which shall have been regularly given by the electors who are shown by the evidence to have been appointed. In case there shall arise the question which of two or more of such State tribunals determining what electors have been appointed, as mentioned in section 4 of the act, is the lawful tribunal of such State, the votes regularly given of those electors and those only from such State shall be counted whose title as electors the two houses acting separately shall concurrently decide is supported by the decision of the tribunal of such State so provided for by its Legislature. In case of more than one return or paper purporting to be a return from a State, if there shall have been no such determination of the question in the State as aforesaid, then those votes and those only shall be counted which the two houses acting separately shall concurrently decide to be the lawful votes of the legally appointed electors of such State. When the two houses have voted they shall immediately again meet, and the presiding officer shall then announce the decision of the questions submitted. No votes or papers from any other State shall be acted upon until the objections previously made to the votes or papers from any State shall have been disposed of.

The pipe line reports for November show that 43,674 barrels were run from the wells daily during the month, and 42,587 were shipped out of the region daily. There has been an accumulation of stock of over a thousand barrels daily.

If somebody would only trot out Don Cameron as a Presidential probability, how those Pennsylvania Republicans would whoop and yell for him! But Don is left as a wall-flower in National politics, while the Grant movement goes booming along like mad!—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Washington is on the tiptoe of expectation over the coming trial of the Widow Oliver's suit against the venerable ex-Senator Cameron for breach of promise of marriage. It will be reached on the calendar in about a week.

Galusha A. Grow desires it to be distinctly understood that he is not for Grant for a third term. It is natural that Mr. Grow should not want to eat more crow than he can digest.

McCandless gives notice that he will contest Bingham's seat in the First Congressional District.

The application for a patent made by Thomas A. Edison for his electric light was formally passed upon by the patent office, and the patent was issued on Tuesday.

A COMPLETE NEWSPAPER.

The enterprise that has made the Weekly Times not only the best journal of its class in Philadelphia, but, by general acknowledgment, the best journal for the family circle issued from any press, is scrupulously maintained. Its contributors from week to week are among the foremost men of the nation, and no department of news or literature is slighted in any number on any pretext. It is adapted as well to women as to men; hence, although its political intelligence is full and accurate and its political editorials free and fearless, liberal provision is made for religious, literary, dramatic and musical matters, wit and humor, travels and adventure, fiction, poetry, fashions and the chronicle of current social events. In all these departments the pens of the best writers are engaged, while selections from other journals are made with care, taste and fullness that are unsurpassed. The special correspondents of The Weekly Times are found at every new centre, embracing all American and European capitals, and they are charged to spare no labor or expense to give its readers the best and earliest accounts of matters of current interest in every department of the world of news. In addition to the regular correspondence thus provided, this journal is chosen by many of the most eminent men of the day as a medium of communication with the public. The "Annals of the War," embracing chapters of unwritten history contributed by prominent actors in the war of the rebellion, are a valuable feature of the paper, and have become a recognized depository of such matters, whether from Northern or Southern sources. This department, as well as all others will be well sustained during the coming year. Selections of some of the most valuable war articles that have appeared already have been made, to answer the general demand for the publication in book form. The volume thus compiled, covering about 800 pages (price, $4), handsomely illustrated and elegantly bound, is offered as a premium for subscribers. A copy of the "Annals" will be given as a premium to any one sending $15 for a club of ten, or $25 for a club of twenty. Club terms of THE WEEKLY TIMES: One copy one year, $2; five copies, one year, $8; ten copies, one year, $15; twenty copies, one year, $25. Address THE TIMES, Philadelphia, Pa.

SOUTHERN ELECTIONS.

A Common Sense View of the Reported Election Troubles.

[Special to N. Y. Herald.]

The Republicans express fears that the Federal election laws are not so framed as to cover all the cases of wrong charged. They are forced to acknowledge that there has been no intimidation, at least in the South, and they doubt whether the frauds can be punished as they deserve. But the Republicans themselves framed and enacted these Federal election laws, and they made them odiously severe in many particulars. It is not probable that this or any future Congress will add to them. The Republicans would would like to get up a new excitement about Southern outrages. Several of them came here with the intention to present resolutions ordering an investigation or looking to a decrease of the representation in the Southern States, on the ground that the negro vote does not come forward. Indeed, in some quarters there is a disposition to disfranchise the blacks outright by way of lessening the representation of the Southern States. But all these schemers receive a check from the fact that the more closely the conduct of the Southern elections is scanned the more it is seen that frauds and disorders were local and sporadic and not systematic, and that there is very little material for a new anti-Southern cry. The more prudent Republicans incline to wait for the result of the trials which will presently begin, and think it better to found any action which may seem advisable upon the developments before the courts. But it is probable that some superzealous persons will offer resolutions of investigation. These give as a reason for a Congressional inquiry that the colored vote has to some extent disappeared in many of the States, but there are many reasons for this. Every Southern Republican knows that the colored vote cannot be got out without a great deal of preliminary work and the expenditure of money and promises. The mere desire to evade the payment of a poll tax deters many thousands of colored men from voting, and it is notorious that they have a habit of selling their registration certificates, which has on previous occasions caused the mysterious disappearance of thousands of colored votes and a great and to many people puzzling discrepancy between the registration and the vote. It is doubtful if the Democrats will oppose a Congressional investigation if it is demanded by their opponents. They believe it will do no harm.

THE NEW PENITENTIARY.

There is a little difficulty about the matter of erecting the new penitentiary at Huntingdon which may result in taking that institution elsewhere. It will be remembered what a competition there was among a number of the counties, each endeavoring to secure the penitentiary within its own borders. All of the competing parties offered sites free of cost to the State and some of them other favorable terms in addition. Huntingdon not only offered the necessary grounds, but also all the building stone and water. This fact, no doubt, influenced the commissioners not a little in giving Huntingdon Co. the preference.

But now the citizens in several of the townships in the county have petitioned the court to grant an injunction restraining the county commissioners from expending the county funds in the purchase of a site and the other promised things for the proposed penitentiary. The county commissioners have also reconsidered their former action, and now refuse to comply with their former pledges. What effect all this will now have on the penitentiary commissioners remains to be seen. It is true the act creating the commission appropriated $100,000 for the expenses and the purchase of a site, but they will hardly feel justified in availing themselves of the appropriation for the latter purpose when a number of counties stand ready to donate the necessary lands. If the action of the Huntingdon Co. commissioners is persisted in, it is more than likely that after all that county will not see the proposed building erected on her soil, and that it will now go to one of her rivals. It may be a piece of questionable policy for a county to burden itself with debt for such a purpose, but with that the State at large has nothing whatever to do. The latter will undoubtedly find it to its interest to accept the most favorable terms it can obtain. There are dozens of localities in the central counties as well adapted to the location of this penitentiary as the one selected in Huntingdon, and if any of those counties shall see proper to renew their offers, we see no good reason why the State commissioners may not accept one the them.—*Lancaster New Era.*

SPECIAL OFFER.

FOR 1879.

We will pay the Postage and send The New York

Weekly World,

An Eight Page Newspaper,

From Now Until January 1st, 1880,

FOR

ONE DOLLAR,

50 Cents for Six Months,

OR

10 Cents to January 1, 1879.

Now is the time to

FORM CLUBS.

Read the following:

TO CLUB AGENTS.—An extra copy for club of ten, separately addressed. The Semi Weekly World for club of twenty, separately addressed. The Daily World for club of fifty, separately addressed.

TERMS: Cash in advance. Send Post-Office money-order, bank draft or registered letter. Bills sent by mail will be at risk of sender.

Addition to club lists may be made at any time in the year at the above rates.

Specimen copies, posters, &c., sent free wherever and whenever desired. Address all orders to "THE WORLD."

12dec3t 35 Park Row New York.

THE SUN FOR 1879.

The Sun will be printed every day during the year to come. Its purpose and method will be the same as in the past. To present all the news in a readable shape, and to tell the truth though the heavens fall.

The Sun has been, is, and will continue to be independent of everybody and everything save the truth and its own convictions of duty. That is the only policy which an honest newspaper need have. That is the policy which has won for this newspaper the confidence and friendship of a wider constituency than was ever enjoyed by any other American journal.

The Sun is the newspaper for the people. It is not for the rich man against the poor man, or for the poor man against the rich man, but it seeks to do equal justice to all interests in the community. It is not the organ of any person, class, sect or party. There need be no mystery about its loves and hates. It is for the honest man against the rogues every time. It is for the honest Democrat as against the dishonest Republican, and for the honest Republican against the dishonest Democrat. It does not take its cue from the utterances of any politician or political organization. It gives it support to Democrats when men or measures are in accordance with the Constitution and with the principles upon which this republic was founded, and to Republicans when the Constitution and constitutional principles are violated—as in the outrageous conspiracy of 1876, by which a fraud was consummated which placed in the President's office, where he still remains—it speaks out for the right. That is the Sun's idea of independence. In this respect there will be no change in its programme for 1879.

The Sun has fairly earned the hearty hatred of rascals, frauds, and humbugs of all sorts and sizes. It hopes to deserve that hatred not less in the year 1879, than in 1878, 1877, or any year gone by. The Sun will continue to shine on the wicked with unmitigated brightness.

While the lessons of the past should be constantly kept before the people, The Sun does not propose to make itself in 1879 a magazine of ancient history. It is printed for the men and women of to-day, whose concern is chiefly with the affairs of to-day. It has both the disposition and the ability to afford its readers the promptest, fullest, and most accurate intelligence of whatever in the wide world is worth attention. To this end the resources belonging to well established prosperity will be liberally employed.

The present disjointed condition of parties in this country, and the uncertainty of the future, lend extraordinary significance to the events of the coming year. The discussions of the press, the debates and acts of Congress, and the movements of the leaders in every section of the Republic will have a direct bearing on the Presidential election of 1880—an event which must be regarded with the most anxious interest by every patriotic American, whatever his political ideas or allegiance. To these elements of interest may be added the probability that the Democratic will control both houses of Congress, the increasing revolt against the fraudulent Administration, and the spread and strengthening over sphere of a healthy abhorrence of fraud in any form. To present with accuracy and clearness the exact situation in each of its varying phases, and to expound, according to its well known methods, the principles that should guide us through the labyrinth will be an important part of The Sun's work for 1879.

We have the means of making The Sun, as a political, a literary and a general newspaper, more entertaining and more useful than ever before; and we mean to apply them freely.

Our rate of subscription remains unchanged. For the Daily Sun, a four page sheet of twenty-eight columns, the price by mail, postpaid, is 55 cent a month, or $6.50 a year; or, including the Sunday paper, an eight-page sheet of fifty-six columns, the price is 65 cents a month, or $7.70 a year, postage paid.

The Sunday edition of the Sun is also furnished separately at $1.20 a year, postage paid.

The price of the Weekly Sun, eight pages, fifty-six columns, is $1 a year, postage paid. For clubs of ten sending $10 we will send an extra copy free. Address

I. W. ENGLAND,

Publisher of The Sun, New York City.

A HOME TRAGEDY.

A Girl Kills Her Own Brother.

A terrible and distressing affair occurred last night at Hillside Station on the Pennsylvania Railroad. A young lady named Hotham, daughter of John Hotham, a well known resident of Hillside, was left at home with two younger sisters, aged nine and twelve respectively. About half past eight o'clock her brother Joseph Hotham returned from a spelling bee which had been given in the neighborhood, and was mistaken by the young lady for a tramp, and shot dead as he stood on the porch, in front of the door, the whole charge from the shotgun which she fired at him entering his right breast. The only words he uttered were: "My dear sister." It seems that Joseph tried to scare the girls, and pass himself off as a tramp, and succeeded so well that they did not recognize him at all. The poor girl who did the shooting has become almost insane with grief, and doubts are entertained of her recovering her mind.

Columbus, O., December 5.—At a quarter before one o'clock this afternoon, a large boiler at Hayden's rolling mill, on Scioto street, in this city, exploded, which resulted in the death of three men and eight others reported badly injured.

—1879.—

THE

Weekly Post!

Single Subscription $2.00 per year

In Clubs 1.50 "

(Postage Prepaid by us).

Extraordinary Inducements!

A PREMIUM ENGRAVING

to Every Subscriber.

The Pittsburgh Weekly Post for 1879 will maintain its reputation as the Largest, Cheapest and Best Family and Political Journal published in the Union. Eight pages and fifty-six columns in each number; printed with clear type on the best of paper.

Leading Features.

POLITICAL—The Weekly Post will maintain the fundamental principles of democracy and give to the Democratic organization and candidates a hearty and unflinching support, as the best and in fact the only way to secure reform in government and the maintenance of the rights of the people and the States. Hereafter the history of the country promises to be the history of the Democratic party; but a brief time will elapse and the control of the Federal and State governments in all their branches will pass into its hands. The Post will be a faithful guardian and defender of the honor and integrity of the party in power, as it has been a champion of its principles in the long years of adversity and defeat.

THE NEWS—It will contain the current news of the day from all quarters of the world by mail and telegraph, carefully condensed and edited, including full reports of Congressional and Legislative proceedings, with special dispatches and correspondences from Washington, Harrisburg and other points of interest.

LITERARY MISCELLANY—It will contain choice literary matter, adapted for the amusement and instruction of the home circle.

MARKET REPORTS—The fullest, latest and most reliable Market Reports from all of the commercial centres, while a special feature will be made of the Live Stock Markets, in which every farmer is interested.

EDITORIALS—Editorials on every subject of interest that may transpire, as well as many other features, suggested by events as they occur.

AN ENGRAVING.

Will be sent to every Subscriber from and after January 1st, 1879, until further notice.

The

DAILY POST

Is one of the best daily publications in Pittsburgh, and is the only Democratic daily published in Western Pennsylvania. It is a live paper and contains all the latest news from every quarter of the globe.

OUR TERMS:

(With postage paid)

The Daily Post, per year.....$8 00

The Weekly Post, per year.....2 00

In Clubs of Five or Over.....1 60

Money may be sent by Draft, Postoffice Orders or by Registered Letter.

Specimen Copies sent free on application to the office

JAS. P. BARR & CO.,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. WOLF.

New Goods

LOOKOUT!

A splendid stock of New Goods has arrived at

WM. WOLF'S

—IN THE—

Bank Building.

Prices Are Down.

The stock consists of a full line of Merchandise, carefully selected, embracing all kinds of

DRESS GOODS,
CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
GROCERIES,
GLASSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
ETC., ETC.,

Muslin & Calico

at bottom prices.

FURNISHING GOODS

of all kinds.

CLOTHS & CASSIMERES.

HATS and CAPS.

PRODUCE received in exchange for goods.

NEW GOODS!!!

WILLIAM WOLF, CENTRE HALL, PA.

WM. WOLF,

PENNSYLVANIA RR.

Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division.

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 26 1878, the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

ERIE MAIL leaves	WESTWRD. Philadelphia	11 55 p m	
"	" Mantandon	6 55 a m	
"	" Williamsport	9 05 a m	
"	" Lock Haven	10 00 a m	
"	" Renova	11 00 a m	
"	arr at Erie	7 35 p m	
NIAGARA EX. leaves	Erie	7 30 a m	
"	" Harrisburg	10 50 a m	
"	" Montandon	1 05 p m	
"	arr at Williamsport	3 10 p m	
"	" Lock Haven	4 35 p m	
FAST LINE leaves	Philadelphia	11 40 a m	
"	" Harrisburg	3 30 p m	
"	" Montandon	5 20 p m	
"	arr at Williamsport	7 25 p m	
"	" Lock Haven	8 50 p m	
	EASTWARD.		
PACIFIC EX. leaves	Erie	6 40 a m	
"	" Jersey Shore	9 14 a m	
"	" Williamsport	7 55 a m	
"	" Montandon	9 10 a m	
"	" Harrisburg	11 55 a m	
"	arr at Philadelphia	5 40 p m	
DAY EX. leaves	Renova	10 05 a m	
"	" Lock Haven	11 20 a m	
"	" Williamsport	12 45 p m	
"	" Montandon	2 40 p m	
"	arr at Harrisburg	4 10 p m	
"	" Philadelphia	10 20 p m	
ERIE MAIL leaves	Renova	8 05 p m	
"	" Lock Haven	9 40 p m	
"	" Williamsport	11 05 p m	
"	" Montandon	12 15 a m	
"	arr at Harrisburg	2 45 a m	
"	" Philadelphia	7 00 a m	
FA LINE leaves	Williamsport	12 35 a m	
"	arr at Harrisburg	3 55 a m	
"	arr at Philadelphia	7 40 a m	

Pay cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Ex. West, Erie Ex. West, Philadelphia Express East, and Day Ex. East and Sunday Ex. East. Sleeping cars on all night trains.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER

Announce Very Great and Unusual

Reductions in Dress Fabrics,

Only a few of which can be specified.

ENGLISH FANCY DRESS FABRICS, (part silk).....20 cts.
These goods are retailing elsewhere as bargains at 87½ cts.

TWENTY-THREE INCH CASHMERES, (one-half wool).....15 cts.
These are very popular and are selling rapidly.

TWENTY-THREE INCH POPLINS, (two-thirds wool).....15 cts.
Extra heavy and in splendid colorings

Several purchases, numbering TWENTY FIVE CASES OF ENGLISH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRESS FABRICS AT 25c
Enable us to offer the largest and choicest assortment of TWENTY-FIVE CENT DRESS FABRICS to be found anywhere

ENGLISH AND GERMAN PLAIDS 20 TO 50 CENTS.
Comprising fabrics of Part Silk and All-Wool.

OUR MAIL ORDER DEPARTM'T

is affording facilities to consumers all over the United States to obtain their supplies both cheaply and satisfactorily.

The perfect system with which this portion of our business is conducted is scarcely equalled in this country, and cannot be surpassed. All our

Twenty-Six Departments,

named below, are offering, at the present time, inducements that are not likely to be repeated.

1. BLACK SILKS.
2. COLORED SILKS.
3. FANCY SILKS.
4. NOVELTIES IN FINE DRESS GOODS
5. FINE DRESS GOODS IN PLAIN FABRICS
6. ENGLISH and AMERICAN DRESS GOODS
7. BLACK AND MOURNING GOODS.
8. DRESS TRIMMINGS, FRINGES, ETC.
8. CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND CLOAKINGS
10. FANCY GOODS, LACES, TIES, ETC.
11. WHITE GOODS. EDGINGS, ETC.
12. PRINTS, CHINTZES, CRETONNES, ETC
13. HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR.
14. GLOVES.
15. UMBRELLAS AND BRIC A BRAC.
16. HOUSE FURNISHING LINENS
17. MUSLINS, SHEETING AND CANTON FLANNELS
18. WHITE AND COLORED FLANNELS.
19. BLANKETS AND QUILTS
20. MISSES' SUITS and CLOAKS.
21. LADIES' SUITS and CLOAKS.
22. BOYS' CLOTHING
23. LADIES' MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.
24. INFANTS' WEAR.
25. CORSETS AND SKIRTS.
26. SHAWLS.

Each of the above Departments includes numerous articles that cannot be specified. Send for Samples of whatever you need and we will guarantee to serve you promptly and in the most satisfactory manner.

No evidence so conclusive can be adduced as to the advantages we offer than the fact that in a period of hard times and general retrenchment, when people naturally desire to make their money go as far as possible, our business has shown such wonderful increase.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

N. W. Cor. Eighth and Market Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA

—HARDWARE!—

WILSON, M'FARLANE & CO.

NEW GOODS---PANIC PRICES.

STOVES — HEATERS — RANGES

We would especially call attention to the

Highland Queen Cook Stove,

—AND THE—

WELCOME HOME HEATING STOVE,

Our Stock being entirely New. We offer special Bargains in HARDWARE, OILS and PAINTS.

WE CANNOT BE UNDERSOLD.

WILSON, M'FARLANE & CO.,

HUMES' BLOCK, BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.

Examine our Cash Prices of Boots and Shoes.—We are rolling out the goods lively, because we charge less for them than was ever known. We keep up the quality and keep down the prices. We are bound to sell off this tremendous stock, and trust in the low prices to do the business. We will offer you

Men's fine calf boots at	$2 50
Men

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

Centre Hall, Pa, Th'rsd. Dec.. 12, '78.

☞ TERMS.—$2 per year, when paid in advance; $2.50 when not paid in advance. Advertisements 20cts per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for every subsequent insertion. Advertisements by the year at a liberal discount.

Subscribers outside the county should remit us 10 cts, amount of one year's postage, instead of 20cts as formerly when paid by themselves.

Subscribers can always tell how their accounts stand at the Reporter office by consulting the lables on their papers. If the lable reads "John Roe 1 jan '75" it means that John is indebted for subscription from the 1st of January, 1875, and that it is time he was paying the printer.

LOCAL ITEMS.

LODGE MEETINGS.

CENTRE HALL LODGE, No. 888, I. O. of O. F. meets every Thursday evening in the Odd Fellows Hall.
S. K. EMERICK, Sec'y. R. D. BIBBIN, N. G.

OLD FORT LODGE, No. 357, F. A. M., meets on Monday evening on or before each full moon in the Odd Fellows Hall.
C. F. HEINLACHER, Sect. D. C. KELLER W. M.

PROGRESS GRANGE, No. 36, P of H, meets at their Hall, Centre Hall on the Saturday on or before full moon at 1 P. M. and every two weeks after. Jas. A. Keller Master. LEONARD RHONE, Sect.

—For Pure Drugs go to Zeller's Drug store, Brockerhoff row. 14 nov 3m.

—Gold is now down to about par with greenbacks.

—The ground was covered with snow on Monday morning, with rain and sleet all day.

—The shortest days are now close to hand. December 21st is the very short one.

—Try the Howe before you get any other sewing machine—A. C. Moore agent, Milesburg, will give you one on trial.

—If you want the best fitting and cheapest shirt in the State, or any other clothing, go to the Eagle Clothing hall, there's the place where you get it.

—The Rothrock abortion case has ended in the acquittal of Dr. Rothrock. The costs falling to the county, in this case, amount to over $2000. A nice pill for the taxpayers.

—Happy the man who gets a suit of new clothes at Newman's, he gets a good article and saves money.

—We know whereof we speak, when we say that the new Howe Sewing Machine is invaluable to all households.

—The hog of Geo. Durst, jr., is better than reported to us last week—550. It weighed dressed 568. Now then let other pigs begin to squeal.

—Horace Zerbe is about erecting a new brick dwelling at the lower end of our town.

—The thirty-second annual session of the Centre County Teacher's Institute, will be held in the Court House, Bellefonte, Pa., commencing Tuesday, Dec. 24, at 9, a. m., closing Friday, Dec. 27, 1878.

—Any considerate husband in search of a Christmas gift for his wife, one that will be both useful and ornamental, will find his wants supplied in one of those easy running, highly finished, and excellently modeled Howe Sewing Machines. For terms, etc., inquire of A. C. Moore, Milesburg, Pa.

—For the holiday season, prices have again been reduced by Newman, the king of the Clothing business.

It is also said there is plenty of werk in Michigan for Blaine's investigating committee. Ditto, in the Centre district.

—Rain all day Tuesday continuing all night. The streams are bank full. Tuesday night there was a perfect hurricane of wind accompanied by snow.

—The Penn'a State Grange, P. of H., met at Bellefonte, on Tuesday afternoon, and will be in session until Friday. A large number of delegates, representing nearly every county in the state, arrived on the trains on Tuesday forenoon. The Bush house was full to overflowing and we suppose the other hotels were also filled. Quarters were also provided in private houses for some. The sessions are held with closed doors. On Wednesday evening the meeting was public. V. E. Piollet, Master of State Grange, and the other state officers are in attendance. Harmony and good feeling seemed to prevail.

—Just pop in and see the fine and well arranged grocery of Sechler & Co., when at Bellefonte. It will do you more good than any county fair. It is the most tasty establishment of the kind to be found, and so complete in its stock that you can not call amiss for any thing belonging to their line, and get it cheap, pure and fresh. This famous grocery is in the Bush house block.

—Other parties have been trying to beat Newman selling clothing cheap, but can't do it, and now give it up. Newman is ahead always. You can get a shirt, overcoat, a whole suit, underwear, hat, boots, &c., for less money at Newman's than at any other place.

—A PAMPHLET FREE.—The Murray Hill Publishing Company, 129 East 28th St., New York City, will send by mail a large pamphlet entitled Evidences of Dr. Foote's Success as a writer and practitioner of medicine, and a catalegue of all their publications—reading enough for several weeks—if you will but enclose one letter stamp to their address.

—We hear a number of ladies say, the Howe Sewing Machine is the best. They are the most competent judges.

—Farmers, at L. L. Brown's grain warehouse, near the depot, is where you get the highest cash price for all kinds of grain and get the cheapest coal.

The following is the terse report of the Grand Jury detailed to examine the public buildings:

To the Hon. Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions, held at Bellefonte, Nov. T., 1878.

In accordance with your instructions, we, the Grand Jurors, have examined the public buildings and report as follows:

1st. The Jail—We find the building very much out of repair, and recommend that all necessary repairs be done under the directions of the Commissioners. Would call your attention particularly to the spouting and drainage, and roof of privy.

2d. Prothonotary's Office—We find the vaults very imperfect, and would recommend that they be remodeled under the direction of some competent person.

I. S. FRAIN, Foreman.

—Ask for Green's Compound Syrup of Tar and Honey, if you suffer from coughs or affections of the throat. The best remedy out.

—The new Howe Sewing Machines are sold by A. C. Moore. The great popularity, and superiority of this machine is asserted by thousands who have them in daily use. A good sewing machine is almost as indispensable in a household now-a-days as is a good cooking stove. Office, Milesburg.

—**FRANK P. BLAIR,** IN THE BROCKERHOFF HOUSE ROW, HAS OPENED THE LARGEST LINE OF NOVELTIES, SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS THAT WAS EVER SHOWN IN BELLEFONTE. JAPANESE WARE, FROM 15 CTS. TO $10; CHINA, FROM 5 CTS. TO $5; GERMAN, FRENCH, SCOTCH, AND AMERICAN FANCY GOODS. THESE ARE NEW GOODS, SEPARATE AND DISTINCT FROM HIS USUAL VARIETY OF WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, &C., WHICH WAS NEVER AS COMPLETE AS NOW. PARTIES SELECTING GOODS NOW CAN HAVE THEM LAID AWAY TILL THE HOLIDAYS.

—Large stock of Holiday goods just received at Hoffer's mammoth store, Bellefonte—always headquarters for the best variety of goods—don't forget.

—A great holiday stock of boots and shoes, for men, women and children, at reduced prices, now ready at Graham & Son's. Let all needing anything in that line, call, before purchasing elsewhere, as prices have lately been much reduced.

—Don't forget the Musical Convention, at Centre Hall, week after next. Some of our "hoss" singers have promised to be in attendance. Let there be a full turn out.

—The M. E. S. S. Mite Society, of Pine Grove Mills, will hold a Musical Convention, commencing Dec. 23, and closing with a grand Concert, Friday evening. Three sessions each day. Books for term free.

MADISONBURG.

The steeple on the Evangelical church is a grand one.

Burning lime is going on again.

If you see a deer and have a gun, don't jump on a log and say, There they are, I see them! but shoot at them, hit or miss.

Well, at last the Madison hunters got a deer; on last Saturday Andrew Guiser was the lucky man.

Rev. Kreamer has a protracted meeting in the Salem church.

THIS WILL PAY.

Many times the small cost will be returned to every person, in the country, or village, or city, who supplies himself and family with the plain, practical, reliable, useful, *paying* information given in the *American Agriculturist*. It was so named because started 37 years ago as a rural journal, but is now greatly enlarged in size and scope, and profusely illustrated, so that it meets the wants of all classes—of cultivators of the smallest plots, or of the largest farms—of Housekeepers and Children—of owners of Cattle, Horses, Sheep, and Swine—of Fruit Growers, Florists, Builders, Mechanics, etc. From 600 to 800 original Engravings in every Volume, bring right to the eye and understanding, many useful, labor-helping and labor-saving contrivances, largely home-made, and for out-door and in-door work; also plants, animals, construction of dwellings, etc., etc. These numerous Engravings make this Journal greatly superior to every other one treating on the same subjects. The persistent, caustic exposures of Humbugs and Swindles are of great value to all its readers.—Over $25,000 a year are expended in collecting useful and interesting information and engravings, the benefit of all which can be enjoyed at the reduced price of only $1 50 a year, post-free; or four copies at $1 25 each, or ten copies at $1 each. A specimen copy, 10 cents. Try it a year. It will pay. Published by Orange Judd Co., 245 Broadway, New York.

N B—A copy of Marshall's magnificent Steel Piste Engraving, "The Farmer's Pride," is delivered free to every subscriber of the *American Agriculturist* who sends 20 cents extra to cover cost of packing and postage.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE TO FRANK LESLIE'S SUNDAY MAGAZINE.

The January number brilliantly opens the fifth semi annual volume of this most excellent magazine. As it appears in the "Holiday Season," it has the somewhat distinctive character of a "Christmas Number," and the opening paper, "Christmas Carols" (prettily illustrated), by Rev W. H. Withrow, is especially interesting. "Lottie," by A. H. Mann, is a very delightful story of Christmas Eve. A new serial story is commenced, entitled, David Fleming's Forgiveness," which will, it is stated, run through several months. It is by the author of "Christie Redfern's Troubles," and the opening gives promise of thrilling interest in the forthcoming chapters. The pleasant story, "In Mischief Again," is continued. The pages abound with good things, which we can only refer to in general terms. There are short stories of great interest; sketches of famous persons; essays instructive and entertaining; poems, history, science, etc. an admirable sermon by the Editor, Dr Charles F. Deems, etc, etc. There is no publication, either in the old, or this country, more deserving of public favor. Present your families with a subscription for 1879. The annual subscription is only $3 postpaid. Each number contains 128 quarto pages and over 100 beautiful illustrations. Address, Frank Leslie's Publishing House, 53, 55 and 57 Park Place, New York.

INTIMIDATION IN THE NORTH.

Massachusetts Colored Men Who Were not Allowed to Vote for Butler.

Boston, December 6.—The fact that the Republican leaders in Washington are preparing to make war upon the South because of alleged interference with the right of suffrage brings into prominence a number of cases here in Boston where negroes have been bulldozed by their employers and compelled to vote the ticket put in their hands by their white masters. There are two colored men in the employ of influential Republicans at the Highlands who are ready to make oath that they were compelled to vote as their employers dictated or lose their places. To-day a well-known colored citizen publishes a card in which he says that he has voted the Republican ticket for thirteen years and served in the late war. At the last election he voted for General Butler. Since then he has been persecuted and proscribed by his former Republican friends, and was not permitted to participate in a Republican caucus in Ward 9. He says: "I find that this very Republican party have not acted in good faith, and only wanted to free us from slavery at the South so that we might be greater slaves to the Republican party at the North."

PARDO'S ASSASSINATION,

Struck Down in the Senate—An Alleged Act of Retribution.

Panama, Nov. 24, 1878.—A private telegram, dated Lima, November 16, which was received in this city on the morning of the 19th, confirms the assassination of Don Manuel Pardo, formerly President of Peru and President of the Senate. The details of the tragedy received are very meagre, but it is stated that on entering the Senate in order to discharge his important duties he was stricken down by an assassin. The event was not altogether unexpected. During his administration he was particularly severe on those who from any cause fell under his displeasure. Several offenders he banished across the Cordilleras to a settlement on the head waters of the Amazon. The soldiers who conducted them and guarded them on their arrival there had distinct orders to shoot any who attempted to escape. The severity of their confinement, the sickliness of the locality and its awful loneliness drove several of the prisoners mad. They attempted to escape and were, according to orders, shot down. It is stated that their friends have watched for an opportunity to be revenged, and that the dark deed of the 16th was the accomplishment of that bloody purpose. No disturbances followed the assassination and the country generally is at peace.

STEWART'S MARBLE PALACE.

A Marked Feature of Fifth Avenue, New York—The Sole Occupant of this Marble Pile—The Taxes.

The marked feature in Fifth avenue has, for the last ten years, been Stewart's palace, but since the outrage holds a special distinction only second to St. Mark's. To build such a palace was Stewart's lifelong ambition, but he was an old man before he entered it, and after only three years he exchanged it for the narrow house appointed for all living. At present it is occupied by an afflicted widow, whose mind is shattered by age and disease, and upon whom this blow has fallen with fearful power. The pot has been previously marked by misfortune. Townsend, the sarsaparilla man, made great wealth and built the finest house in New York, but he failed and died miserably. Stewart then bought the property, and pulled down the splendid house, in order to make room for his palace. He was forced to occupy it before it was finished, by the fact that smallpox broke out among his servants, and he was compelled to move for safety. Death soon snatched him from his palace, and afterwards the widow got a serious fall from which she has never fully recovered. The grand palace soon revealed grand defects, one of which was that its lofty stairs were too difficult of ascent for an aged woman who is now imprisoned by disease and sorrow in her room in the second story. It is surprising to gaze on this grand establishment, which cost a million, and on which the taxes alone are $7,000, and realize that it is devoted to the sole use of this childless old woman. The servants, who number at least a half dozen, occupy the basement and attic and are very fortunate in having such an easy and luxurious place. Mrs. Stewart now is favored by the attention of her brother, Charles Clinch, to whom she gave an adjacent house or order to have the family near her at this time of age and feebleness.

A FEMALE TRAMP.

Passing Herself Off as a Man—An Accident Reveals Her Sex.

Elizabethtown, December 5.—Yesterday morning a tramp named Frank Watson attempted to get on a freight train on the Pittsburgh & Erie Railroad, at Nelson station, but, missing his foothold, fell, and came near being crushed to death. The right foot was badly mashed, and the right hip very seriously bruised. Last night the passenger train brought him to this place, and he was taken to the boarding-house of Mr. W. D. Kennedy, and a physician called in. On the examination the fact was developed that the man was a woman, but the doctor nor none of those assisting him made known their suspicions to the patient. To-day, a correspondent, hearing the report, called on the individual, and found out from her the truth. She gives her name as Frances Watson, and her place of birth Lancaster, Louisiana, and her usual place of abode Toledo, Ohio, where she has a brother and sister. She is a fully developed woman, and when charged with the fact she hung her head, but finally said she adopted the garb of a man because she could better secure work. She is a passably fair woman, with round, smooth-cut features, small hands, which bear the marks of hardship, and small feet. She gives her age as sixteen, though she is probably older; and beyond the fact that she has had to work for a living (her father having been killed in the army), is reticent as to her family and past life. She will be kept here until able to travel again, when kind influences, it is hoped, will cause her to assume the garb best suited to her sex.

A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.

Cincinnati, December 3.—A special dispatch says Joseph Stoddard, his wife and child, were found dead at their home at Pine Plains, Allegan county, Michigan, on Saturday. The head of the wife and child were blown to atoms as they lay in the bed. It is evident that Stoddard committed the deed, as when found he was sitting upright in a chair with a rifle between his legs, his hand tightly grasping the muzzle of the gun. He had often threatened to kill his wife. He was of an ugly disposition and lived a dissolute life.

DISTRESSING MORTALITY IN ONE FAMILY.

Pottstown, Pa., December 7.—Fifteen years ago the children of Wm. Gebris, of Hereford, Berks county, five in number, died of diphtheria. Of six children since born five have recently died of that same disease, the last two being interred in one grave yesterday.

FOREIGN NEWS.

A BRILLIANT VICTORY FOR THE BRITISH.

London, Dec. 5.—A dispatch from Lahore says the battle at Peiwar Pass, between the British forces, under command of General Roberts, and the Afghans, has ended in the complete defeat and route of the Afghans. Roberts has captured Peiwar and Kotul and also all the Afghans artillery. He reports a loss of 85 British troops killed and wounded. Among the killed are Captains Anderson and Kelso. The Afghan loss in killed was very heavy. Fifteen guns were captured from the enemy. Roberts, in his report, says the Afghan artillery was specially well served and their resistance most obstinate, but their defeat complete. Roberts is now advancing towards Shuter and Gurdan. The news of the British victory over the Ameer was received here with much rejoicing.

MASSACRE OF BULGARIANS BY THE TURKISH MILITIA—12 BULGARIAN VILLAGES BURNED.

Constantinople, December 3.—The British consulate at Sofia confirms the reports that the Turkish militia massacred 350 Bulgarians of Cheresnitza and that the Circassians burned twelve Bulgarian villages in the district of Bressna. Insurgent Bulgarian bands are forming all through Macedonia and Rhodope. Refugees are going into the Port Lagres district and murdering and robbing indiscriminately. Turkish troops have been sent to the scene.

The body of St. Francis Xavier was exposed to view last Tuesday in the city of New Goa, the capital of the Portuguese possessions in India. Twenty-three years ago the body of this saint, who died in China in 1552, was beautified by Pope Paul V. in 1619 and canonized by Pope Gregory XV. in 1622, was exposed to view in the old city of Goa and removed to its present magnificent resting place. When the body was last seen it was thus described by a traveller who saw it then:

"I found the body in its massive silver coffin, inlaid with the richest embroidery, open in a glass case lying at the foot of the altar. The front of the case, forming a door composed of one solid piece of glass, was unlocked with a key brought, firmly fastened around his wrist by a gold chain, by the aide-de-camp. The coffin was drawn out on truckles, and I knelt by the side for a closer view. It represented a man of about forty years, rather under than over the medium height, in a most perfect state of preservation. The frame was that of a slightly-built man, and the countenance had the appearance of holy calm and peace. In fact, it wore an expression of unutterable love which was fascinating. I remarked that a slightly darkened spot appeared under the left eye, and this, I was told, had appeared since the previous inspection some twenty years before, and was supposed to be occasioned by a blow received by the apostle at the time of his murder."

After having become a Jesuit St. Francis Xavier for two years gave his time to teaching poor children in Rome, and hence it is that so many of the educational and reformatory institutions connected with the Catholic Church bear his name. At the time of his death he was only forty-two years old, but such were his power and zeal that during his ministry he planted the faith in fifty-two kingdoms, travelled and preached through 9,000 miles of territory and baptized nearly 1,000,000 persons.

Bismarck, it appears from Dr. Busch's new book, claims that his motives and acts spring from the depths of his religious faith and of his trust in a future life. If he were not a Christian, he would not, he says, remain at his post a single hour. If he did not put his trust in Heaven, he would not put his trust in Princes. Why, he asks, should he go on working indefatigably if he were not convinced that he had been providentially ordained to unite Germany and annex Alsace and Lorraine? "Take away my faith and you destroy my patriotism. But for my strict and literal belief in the truths of Christianity, but for my acceptance of the miraculous groundwork of religion, you would not have lived to see the sort of Chancellor I am." He takes credit to himself for being the most eminent Christian in Germany. "I live in a generation of Pagans. Find me a successor who is as firm a believer as myself, and I will resign at once." During the war with France, the Princess Bismarck, as if she feared that he would find no Bibles in France, wrote him she was going to send him a copy of the Psalms.

ANOTHER GREAT SMASH.

London, December 9, 1878.—The directors of the West of England and South Wales District Bank, the head office of which is at Bristol, issued a circular (Sunday) announcing the suspension of the bank by the drain upon its deposits caused by persistent and often unjustifiable adverse rumors which have been circulated for weeks past. They say the books show that the bank is solvent.

The West of England and South Wales District Bank had forty-two branches. Its liabilities are $17,500,000. Its assets are stated at the same amount, but as they consist of local bills which are not negotiable in London the Bank of England refused to advance upon them. The run upon the bank for the last few days has been so persistent that the cash in hand is estimated at only $1,250,000. The shareholders number 2,000 and their liability is unlimited.

THE OLDEST EDITOR.

Death of the Oldest Editor in the State, at Uniontown.

Jacob B. Miller, Esq., the veteran editor of the *American Standard*, died at his residence in Uniontown on Friday night, 6th, aged eighty years. He was probably the oldest editor in the State, having written all the leading editorials for the *Pennsylvania Democrat* and its successor the *American Standard*, for an uninterrupted period of fifty years. In personal controversy he was apparently bitter in the last degree, and wrote with great force and facility. In social intercourse he was amiable and companionable. He was fond of hunting and fishing, and spent most of his leisure time in the mountains in the enjoyment of his favorite sports. He was also a musician, and had few superiors on the violin, especially in bringing out the old time popular airs. He was a bachelor. He has given the Democracy some hard blows in his time, but now that he has laid down the pen as well as the fiddle and the bow, we forget his seeming animosity and remember only his virtues. Peace to his ashes.

Dennis Kearney received a wild welcome from his San Francisco admirers upon his arrival home from the east on the 26th of November. At the depot he was placed in a landau drawn by dapple grays and driven to the sand lot, escorted by an immense procession, the various ward clubs carrying torches. At the sand lot Kearney was received with an address of welcome, to which he very briefly responded, being worn out with travel. He managed to say, however, "The Chinese must go; the lecherous bondholder must go, and the bloated monopolist must go."

Danbury *News*:—"Mrs. Welton has got a divorce from Mr. Welton in Litchfield. It appears that Mr. Welton tied her up with a clothes line and poured kerosene oil over her, and threatened to illuminate the surrounding country with her, as he could well afford to do, as oil is but twenty cents a gallon."

The legislature of Missouri has been petitioned by the grand juries of several counties to revive the whipping post in that state. The Boone county jury argues that "more punishment is imposed on the honest tax payer than is inflicted on the criminal by small pecuniary fines or short terms of imprisonment."

The ex-manager of a home for fallen women at Ottawa has come in for severe criticism, among the offenses charged against her being the starving to death of several of the inmates.

The *Post's* Washington correspondent says that when the vote was called for on the question of taking up the Pacific Railroad bill, Don Cameron slid out of the door.

—To suffer and be pleasant is almost impossible for an adult and quite so for a baby. When it is afflicted with Colic, Diarrhœa or other troublesome disorders use Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup. Price 25 cts.

H. M. S. Orontes, on her passage from Halifax for Bermuda lost a man overboard. A boat's crew of thirteen who went to the rescue were all drowned by the capsizing of the boat.

The Oil City *Derrick* contains the following "personal:" "If the late Mr. A. T. Stewart will return to his distressed family, no questions will be asked."

A lawsuit for a small piece of woodland, which was claimed by both branches of a family, has just been settled at Aix, France, after lasting fifty-six years. The loses had to pay the winner's costs, which amounted to $12,000.

Philadelphia *Bulletin*:—"The President has scarcely got out of the New Orleans Custom House muddle before he shows a disposition to put his Foote in it again."

Side-splitting wit from London *Judy*:—"Shepherd, having a lift—'Pray, boy, have you had much experience in driving?' Farmer's boy—'Oh, yes, I always drives the calves.'"

—We print envelopes as low as $1 per thousand. Send us your envelopes. We print letter heads, and statements as low as $1,25 per 1000, when persons find the paper. This is lower than you can get it done for in the city.

A correspondent asks, "If Begum means a Hindoo princess, what is the correct title of the male of the species?" He can have his choice between "Begorra" and "Bejabers."—Boston Traveller.

—To PARENTS.—How often does slight cough or cold lead to the most serious consequences. Keep Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup at home. Physicians prescribe it. Thousands take it. Price 25 cts.

Chicago, December 8.—A dispatch from Davenport, Iowa, says the Washington County Poor House was burned this afternoon, with all its contents and five of the twenty-six inmates.

The tax rate in Philadelphia is $2.05 on the hundred dollars. The total amount of the tax levy at that rate is $9,675,000. Over four million and a half of this must be paid on account of the funded debt.

Butler's greatest effort, up to date, will be his speech on Massachusetts bull-dozing. So the Cincinnati *Commercial* says.

The costliest switch of hair ever made in Paris was sold there lately for $500. It was snow white, and a yard and a quarter long.

Private advices from South Carolina indicate that hopes of saving Governor Hampton's leg are abandoned, and all energies directed to saving his life.

Hampton was sworn in on his sick bed as governor, on Monday.

IMPORTANT TO HOTEL KEEPERS AND TRAVELING MEN.

The supreme court has delivered an opinion which is of great interest to hotel keepers and traveling men. The case was that of John C. Porterfield, of Emlenton, vs. the proprietors of the Central hotel, of Pittsburg. During the night Porterfield had his watch, pocketbook and jewelry stolen from his room. He sued the hotel proprietors and recovered the value of the property. The defense claimed they were not responsible because the defendant was drunk and did not know what property he had nor whether he had locked his door, and that the articles—a diamond pin, etc.—were not reasonable and proper for plaintiff to have about his person in the hotel. The court said it adhered to the opinion of the late Judge Williams as to the extent and character of liability of innkeepers for the good of their guests. An innkeeper is bound to pay for goods stolen in his house from guests, unless stolen by a servant or companion of the guest. It is his duty to provide honest servants and to exercise an act of vigilance over all persons coming into his house as guests or otherwise. The judgment of the lower court is affirmed by the supreme court.

MECHANICS' LIENS.—In relation to this subject the Altoona *Tribune* has the following: Mechanic's liens give rise to a good deal of litigation, and the fact that a large number of suits reach the Supreme Court is pretty good evidence that the law is liable to be misunderstood even by the Judges of the lower Courts. Many of the cases taken up on appeal turn on the question whether or not the lien was filed in time—within six months from the time the work was done—and in building operations it is sometimes a difficult thing to determine this. The work having been accepted as completed under the contract, some extra work was done and the lien filed within six months thereafter, but a year or more after the original job was done. The Supreme Court decides that in this case, it was a question of fact to be determined by the jury whether or not the extra work was done under the contract, and as a substitute for other work provided fortherein. A great deal of litigation and loss (which always go together) could be saved if mechanics who have liens to file would act promptly, and keep clearly in mind the fact that there is a prescribed and quite necessary limit to the time for filing them.

Sulphur for diphtheria: Mr. John S. Wiles, a surgeon of Thorncombe, Dorset, writes to the London Times that after two cases of malignant diphtheria out of some nine or ten he had been called to attend had proved fatal, the mother of a sick child showed him an extract from an American paper concerning a practitioner who used sulphur to cure the disease. Accordingly he used milk of sulphur for infants and flowers of sulphur for older children and adults, brought to a creamy consistence with glycerine; dose—a teaspoonful or more, according to age, three or four times a day, swallowed slowly, and application of the same to the nostrils with a sponge. Results: he did not lose a case there or elsewhere, and he succeeded in saving life when the affection had almost blocked the throat.

The process of leveling the ground for a central railway terminus at Strasburg has led to the discovery of very many stone coffins, evidently dating from the Roman period, a discovery which confirms the belief long entertained that this place was the site of a Roman burial ground. Canon Straub, the president of the local historical society, who takes a great interest in all such matters, has obtained from the military authorities the assistance of several pioneers, and is making much deeper excavations at the new central station in the hope of laying bare the whole plan of the Roman cemetery and of discovering some objects of special interest to antiquaries.

The last announcement about Grant's plans is that he will remain in England until next summer, when he will go to China and Japan and complete the circuit of the world, arriving in San Francisco about a year hence.

Each square inch of skin contains 2,500 sweating tubes, or perspiratory pores, each of which may be likened to a little drain-tile one-fourth of an inch long, making an aggregate length of the entire surface of the body of 201,166 feet, or a tile ditch for draining the body almost forty miles long.

MARKETS.

Philadelphia, December 9.—Wheat red at $1 06@1 06; amber at 1 06@1 07 and white at 1 06@1 08. Rye is steady at 50c for southern 51@52c for western, and 57@58c for Pennsylvania. Corn at 38@40c.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, December 9.—What No. 2 red winter 87c. No 2 Chicago spring 82@83c for cash. Oats quiet and steady 19½c for cash 20c for January 23¾c for May. Barley stronger at 97½c for extra.

CATTLE MARKET.

Philadelphia, December 9.—Cattle firm receipts, 2,200 head, good, 5½@6¼c, medium 4½@5½c, common, 4@4½c. Sheep brisk, receipts 5,000 head, good sold at 4½@5c, medium 4@4½c, common, 3@4c. Hogs—Market fair, receipts 5,000 head, good, 4½c medium 4½c, common, 3½@4c.

Galls on the shoulders of draught horses may be cured by dissolving six drachms of iodine in half a pint of alcohol and applying twice a day.

The quickest way to expel foul air from a well is to heat a bar of iron red-hot, and lower it down into the water; the sudden formation of steam is effectual.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Centre county, to distribute the funds in the hands of the administrator of John Rishel, dec'd, who was executor of the estate of Peter Durst, dec'd, as shown by the first, second and third partial accounts filed, and also to hear and pass upon the exceptions filed to the fourth and final account of the said executor as filed by the said administrators, and make distribution to and amongst those legally entitled thereto, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, in Bellefonte, on Saturday, the eleventh day of January, A. D. 1879, at 2 o'clock, A. M. of said day. D. F. FORTNEY,
12 dec 3t Auditor.

GENTS WANTED FOR OUR GREAT WORK NOW IN PRESS, THE INDUSTRIAL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Being a complete history of all the important industries of America, including Agricultural, Mechanical, Manufacturing, Mining, Commercial and other enterprises. About 1000 large octavo pages and 300 fine engravings.

NO WORK LIKE IT EVER PUBLISHED.

For terms and territory apply at once to The Henry Bill Publishing Co., Norwich, Conn. 12 dec 6t

Awarded the Highest Medal at Vienna and Philadelphia.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.

591 Broadway, New York.

Manufacturers, Importers & Dealers in Velvet Frames, Albums, Graphoscopes, Stereoscopes and Views,

Engravings, Chromos, Photographs, and kindred goods—Celebrities, Actresses, etc.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS.

We are headquarters for everything in the way of

Stereoopticons and Magic Lanterns,

Each style being the best of its class in the Market.

Beautiful Photographic Transparencies of Statuary and Engravings for the window.

Convex glass. Manufacturers of Velvet Frames for Miniatures and Convex Glass Pictures.

Catalogues of Lanterns and Slides, with directions for using, sent on receipt of ten cents. 12dec6t

THE WELLS TEA COMPANY

Importers of Pure China and Japan Teas,

Supply Teas to Storekeepers, in original packages, at lowest import prices.

Supply Teas to Druggists, General Dealers and others, packed in handsome sealed packages of one pound each, in canisters of the same capacity, and 5 lbs., 10 lbs., and 20 lbs. boxes.

Supply Teas to Peddlers in half pound and one pound bags, plain or printed, at a more liberal discount than is given elsewhere.

Supply Teas for Club Orders, and allow a larger commission than usual, and in all cases guarantee the quality of their goods.

The Wells Tea Co., is one of the largest and most reliable houses in the trade, and and all parties requiring Teas should send for a circular.

THE WELLS TEA COMPANY,
P. O Box 4560. 1243t 201 Fulton Street, New York.

WATERS' Orchestrion chimes ORGAN

is the most beautiful in style and perfect in tone ever made. It has the celebrated Concerto stop, which is a fine imitation of the Human Voice, and two and a half Octaves of bells tuned to perfect harmony with the reeds, & their effect is musical & electrifying. WATERS' CLARIONA, ORCHESTRON, PIANO, CONCERTO, VESPER, CENTENNIAL CHIMES, CHAPEL, and COTTAGE ORGANS, in Unique French Cases are in every respect FIRST CLASS.

WATERS' PIANOS, GRAND, SQUARE, and Upright, ARE THE BEST MADE in the Tone, Touch, Workmanship, & Durability Unsurpassed. Warranted for SIX YEARS. PRICES EXTREMELY LOW for cash, Monthly Installments received. A Liberal Discount to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, etc. AGENTS WANTED. Special inducements to the trade. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. Second-hand Instruments at Great Bargains. HORACE WATERS & SONS, Manufacturers and Dealers, 40 EAST 14th STREET, UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK, Box, 3567. 12dc1y

The Fall Season for the year 1878 is now opening and a New and EXCELLENT STOCK OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS IS COMING IN AT GUGGENHEIMER & CO.'S, CENTRE HALL, and which will be sold at LOWEST FIGURES. They have an immense stock and well assorted in every line. THEY HAVE *Dress Goods, Clothing, Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes, Notions, Groceries, &c., at Lowest Prices.* IT WILL BE TO YOUR INTEREST TO "PATRONIZE YOUR HOME MERCHANTS," INSTEAD OF GOING AWAY FROM HOME. GIVE US A CALL IMMEDIATELY. KEEPS THE BEST SOLE LEATHER—VERY CHEAP. ISAAC GUGGENHEIMER

NEWMAN King Clothier of Centre county.

IS SELLING IS SELLING IS SELLING IS SELLING

Winter Suits $3.50. Over Coats $2.50. Underwear 20c. Boots $1.75.

AND EVERY THING ELSE LOW IN PROPORTION.

Challenge the County to Beat my PRICES and QUALITY,

AND SHOW AS LARGE A STOCK OF CLOTHING AS I HAVE. CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER BY FIRST CLASS TAILORS AT VERY LOW PRICES
3 Oct 3m.

THE PLACE—S. & A. LOEB.

For 25 years we have been the leaders IN LOW PRICES, and for the same length of time have demonstrated the fact beyond dispute, and are selling all classes of goods cheaper than ever.

NOTE OUR PRICES:

SALT, $1.00 PER SACK OF 200 LBS.
SALT, $1.50 PER BARREL OF 280 LBS.
UNBLEACHED MUSLINS AT 5 CENTS PER YD.
DRESS GOODS AT 8 CENTS PER YD.
ALPACAS AT 15 CENTS PER YARD.
LADIES MOROCCO BOOTS AT $1.25.
MEN'S BOOTS FOR TWO DOLLARS.
LADIES BLACK COATS as LOW as $2.50.
With an assortment never equalled in this county.
BLACK all WOOL CASHMERES at 50c.

We carry the largest and cheapest stock of Clothing in Centre county—see our goods before purchasing.

HARRY K. HICKS,

(Successor to T. A. Hicks & Bro.)

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN

Hardware, Stoves, Oils, Paints, Glass, Putty, &c., &c.

☞ Also has the ageney of the South Bend Chilled Plow for this county. ☜

I WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD BY ANY PARTY THAT SELLS THE SAME QUALITY OF GOODS

MARRIED.

On Nov. 7, by Rev J. G. Shoemaker, Mr. W. H. Steffen to Miss M. J. Rupp.

On Dec. 8, at the Reformed parsonage, in Aaronsburg, by the same, Mr. Ephraim Rupp to Miss S. L. Brown.

At the same time and place, by the same, Mr. Daniel Korman of Bellefonte to Miss H. P. Bartholomew of Hamburg, Clinton co.

DIED.

On 9, near Bellefonte, Mrs Musser, wife of John Musser, aged about 40 years.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Wm. Allison, late of Potter twp., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them, duly authenticated by law, for settlement.

All accounts remaining unsettled after Jan'y 1, '79, will be placed in the hands of a Justice for collection.

WM. M ALLISON,
JAS. A BEAVER,
Executors.

Spring Mills Market.

—Wheat 90.
Rye, 45c.
Corn, ears, per bu. new, 45c
Oats, 22c.
Buckwheat, 75c.
Cloverseed, $3.00 to $3.75
Chop, per ton, $20.00.
Plaster, ground per ton, $10.00
Flour, per bbl $5.00
Butter, 18c.
Tallow, 7c.
Rags, 2c.
Eggs per doz., 18c.
Tub washed wool 35c.
Packed butter worked over, 10c.

Coal, Retail:		By Car, Gross.
Egg,	$4 65	$4 20
Stove,	$5 00	$4 65
Chestnut,	$4 25	$3 80
Pea,	$2 90	$2 55

NEW MILLINERY STORE AT MILLHEIM.

MRS. ANNA M. WEAVER

Takes pleasure in announcing to the people of Millheim and vicinity, that she has opened a New and Elegant

STOCK OF MILLINERY GOODS,

on Saturday, October 19th, 1878. A full line of choice and fashionable goods always on hand at popular prices.

Dressmaking, and all kinds of FAMILY SEWING with the new 6-tie Plaiter and Trimmer for making all kinds of pleating, box and fan Plaits; Fluting Quilting, and Zephyring, will be a prominent feature of business. 24 oct 2m.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—The books and vendue notes of the late Dr. Peter Smith, dec'd., have been left with Wm. B Mingle, where all interested will please call and make settlement without further delay, as after January 1, 1879, the books and notes will be placed in hands of a Justice of the Peace for collection by legal process. 24 oct tf CHARLES SMITH, Ex.

PRIVATE SALE—A CHOICE FARM AND HOUSE AND LOT.—The following described property, of John Emmert, dec'd, situate in Harris twp., Centre county, one FARM, containing one hundred and thirty-three acres, more or less, bounded by lands of B. Everhart, dec'd, James Gleen, McFarlen, Dr. Henderson, dec'd, and others, is offered at private sale. The farm is well watered, a never failing stream of water running through the farm and within thirty yards of the barn, also, a well of never-failing water at the house, with good pump in it. The improvements are a large FRAME HOUSE, two stories high, almost new, a FRAME BANK BARN, forty-five by eighty feet and all other necessary outbuildings. This is one of the best producing farms in this section for all kinds of grain. It is all limestone land. A large ORCHARD of choice fruit on the premises.

For particulars inquire of Wm. Wertz on the farm.

Also one HOUSE and LOT situated in Boalsburg, Centre county, the house is 2 stories high, with kitchen attached to it, and all necessary outbuildings, also a good stable, a never failing well of water with good pump. The lot is well set with fruit trees of best quality.

WOMEN WHO USE THE RAZOR.

Some Curious Revelations About Feminine Beards and Mustaches.

Except where it is in sufficient volume to have a commercial value in a side show, a beard is far from being a desirable thing to have growing on a woman's face. Whiskers, mustaches and hairy moles have always been, and probably always will be, classed as disfigurements for women, and not even fashion's freaks have ever made them popular, even for a time. Yet they have existed, in all lands and in all ages, upon feminine cheeks of every class, from queen to slave. Depilatory nostrums have been among the adjuncts of the toilet since the memory of woman runneth not to the contrary, and, startling as the revelation may be to many, myriads of fair hands are deft in the use of the razor, their cunning gained by stress of personal necessity in strife with nature. As a rule women depilate or shave in secret, relying upon their own skill; but of late years professional practitioners have come among us, introducing European customs, treating superfluous hair with scientific gravity, and gradually they are building up a large practice, especially among the wealthy.

A *Sun* reporter interviewed one of these practioners, a bright vivacious little woman with a strong foreign accent, who carries on her business in a great brown-stone front house on West Thirty-eighth street. She said: "I have been engaged in the removal of superfluous hair some twenty-two years, eight or ten here in New York, and before that in London and Vienna. In Europe I did have a very great success. I attended the empress of Austria, and have from her a certificate to the good results of my skill. I also attended, with like success, many ladies of the Austrian court. In Europe it is not as here. There reliance is placed upon the skill of a scientific practitioner. Here, ladies generally are prone to treat themselves, often with terrible results. The drug stores are full of nostrums which women use as depilatories, quack stuffs in which are poisonous acids and corrosive substances, arsenic, aurum, sulphate of lime, and other dangerous things. Often the nostrums destroy the beauty of the skin, sometimes producing frightful disfigurements by the irritation they cause, and seldom, if ever, do they achieve the end for which they are employed. They even cause the hair to grow quicker and more stubby than it otherwise would. Many women shave, but that too, is productive of bad results, as you can readily understand.

"Who are my patrons? Oh! people of all classes and conditions of life, but generally from among the best; society ladies who wish to adorn the social circle in which they move, and know that a visible mustache would be an insurmountable obstacle to their doing so. Numbers of those who come to me are young girls about to be married, who desire to present themselves at the altar as perfect as possible. I have had a lady here to undergo an operation at eleven o'clock in the morning, and at four in the afternoon of the same day she has stood before the altar in the church. No one seeing her face as smooth as an infant's at the latter hour, would imagine that at the former I took from her a very decided beard and mustache. Oh, yes; a beard, I assure you. You may imagine that they only have must taches, because those are most common; but I tell you a well-developed beard is not an unfrequent thing. To a great extent, they bring it on themselves. If they would let the fuzz alone they would not have hair; but they are frightened at seeing it, and tamper with it. Often they catch up the razor at once and go at it. Well, you know what shaving does to help the growth of a young man's mustache; it helps the young lady's, also, in the same way. Not many actresses come to me—now and then one; but, as a general thing, I imagine that they fancy some little novelty in hair, if not too conspicuous, gives them piquancy and makes them attractive.

"No particular race or nationality, so far as I know, is more liable than any other to have its women thus disfigured, though in a general way the people of hot climates are most apt to show a strong'y. It is not unnatural for brunettes to have hair on their lips, but then they are easiest to get rid of it as a rule. Blondes are not so apt to be so afflicted, but when they are, their superfluous hair is, strange to say, coarser and more stiff than that of the brunettes, and infinitely more difficult of eradication. When I commence the work of depilation on a brunette, her hair, where I treat it, grows light and soft; while that of the blonde, on the other hand, becomes darker and more stubborn.

"Not in all cases is it possible to effect entire removal of the superfluous hair—that is, permanent removal—for there are instances in which the tendency of nature toward muscolinity, as evidenced by these external manifestations, is stronger than any art that can be brought to bear against it safely. I know such people when I see them, almost, thanks to my long experience, and I tell them frankly that nothing that I can do for them will afford them anything but temporary relief. Such a case I have had recently. Indeed, here is a letter from the young lady dated less than a week ago, as you see, in which she says the doctors are taking a very deep interest in her case, which they pronounce the strangest on record. When she came to me she said she was a nurse in a hospital, in a female ward, and the patients used to take alarm at her and imagine that she was a young man, because her beard and mustache were so strong. She shaved, and that made the trouble worse. Not long afterward she informed me that she had been forced to give up her place in the hospital, because her voice was becoming so deep and masculine that, with the visible beard, patients made sure she was a young man in woman's clothes. Then she went out on the street one day and the police arrested her on suspicion that she was a man in disguise as a woman. When her innocence on that charge was demonstrated, Superintendent Walling gave her a paper to protect her from the shame of similar arrests in the future. But the felt so badly about it that she determined to adopt the habiliments of the sex which she most resembled. She gave up dresses and petticoats and took to wearing coats and pantaloons. That is the way in which she dresses now. Dr. W—— was made acquainted with her strange case, and took a deep interest in her, very kindly exerting himself to procure her employment as a private nurse, for which she is admirably fitted.

"Masculinity of brain, or muscle, is very apt to produce a growth of superfluous hair on the face, neck, arms and body. And that seems to be affected by changed habits of life. A woman who has never had any beard or moustache before entering upon duties or an occupation requiring masculine energy, strength of purpose, and application of effort, need not be surprised if after that she becomes hirsute. And the like change often comes to women by marriage.

"In female lunatic asylums the patients are very prone to have beards. So you see exactly opposite causes seem to produce like results. The women who have unusually good brains and those who have none at all are each more liable to have superfluous hair than the average female.

"When I undertake the eradication of a crop of superfluous hair, I must know the age, condition of health and habits of my patient; also whether she has been employing any of the depilatory nostrums on her skin. These facts determine the strength of my application. Then she must not have interfered with the growth of her obnoxious hair for a least eight days before coming to me. When I take her in hand I spread over the surface to be cleared a soft, warm paste which opens the pores of the skin and permits certain fluids to reach the roots of the hair and kill them. In a few minutes the paste becomes hard and peels off, bringing the hair with it. In obstinate cases there must be a number of applications to eradicate all the new hairs as they spring up. That is all there is about it, and it looks quite simple, does it not? But let anybody try it, and see if they can do as I do."
—*New York Sun.*

On the rail—A scolding woman.

Tilting.

The present mode of the tournament, or tilting at the ring, as popular as it is at the South, did not have its origin there as some of our Northern contemporaries, who are disposed to ridicule this manly exercise, have asserted. In act, this species of amusement was in vogue among the ancient and mail-clad knights themselves, and seems to have been a part of the public spectacles of those days. In the royal tournaments of the time of Henry II. and Francis II. the tilting at the ring was a minor but unpopular feature of those grand spectacular entertainments. During the intervals of the more serious contests in the lists, which usually took place under the royal supervision, the same knights who had just broken a lance together, would join with equal ardor and emulation in the less dangerous amusement of riding at the ring.

Except to those who have taken part in this exercise, the dexterity requisite to a high degree of success is quite inconceivable. Those who are capable of attaining the necessary quickness of eye, steadiness of nerve, and skill in horsemanship, must submit to a course of training that is certainly not without beneficial results as a mode of physical culture.

The tournament was kept up in France after it had fallen into decay and disquietude in other countries. Corresponding so well with the animated and adventurous spirit of that people, it continued popular until a succession of serious accidents in the lists caused its abolition after the reign of Henry IV., and thereafter the manly but less dangerous sport was often a feature of public festivals, though, of course, never attended with the ceremony and magnificence of the older tournaments.

Among the more serious accidents which occasioned the disuse of this species of national amusement was the wounding of King Charles IX., the killing of Henry II., and the disabling of Marechal Bassompierre in the lists of Paris.

Neither is the burlesque, or "ragamuffin tournament," as it is called, without historical precedent in the annals of knighthood. During a tilting at the ring in the reign of Henry II., of France, the Duc de Nemours and the grand prior of Lorraine acted a piece of buffoonery, by which, though at a large sacrifice of their own personal dignity, they seemed to have afforded great amusement to the populace. The duke appeared in the lists in the character of a citizen's wife, with a silver chain and a great bunch of keys hanging at his girdle, the jingling of which, as he rode, afforded, as the chronicler says, "great sport to the spectators." The prior was dressed like a female gypsy, and carried in his arms an ape in baby clothes. — *Richmond (Va.) Standard.*

Missionaries Eaten by Cannibals.

A Melbourne (Australia) paper says: Intelligence has been received from the island of New Britain of the massacre of three Wesleyan mission agents, who were set upon and murdered and their bodies eaten by the mountain tribes.

The Wesleyan church in Australia directs and supports evangelistic operations in the friendly islands, the new colony of Fiji, Samoa, the lone island of Rotumah, and the group of islands of which New Britain and New Ireland are the largest. The mission is under the charge of the Rev. George Brown, who resides himself on one of the Duke of York group of islands.

Eight of the teachers had expressed their wish and determination to visit the interior tribes of New Britain. They divided into two bands, in order to cross the island at different parts. Four of them started from Blanche bay, and the other four made the northern side of the island their point of departure. The Blanche bay party returned next day to their point of departure.

The other four teachers also reached the plateau in safety, interviewed the natives, and were entertained for the night in one of the towns. A chief named Talili, who lived on the low land, but who had influence in the interior, sent a message to the town in which the unfortunate teachers were lodged for the night, beseeching the tribe to kill them. When the doomed men left the village the next morning the people followed, and calling upon all whom they met working in the plantations by the way to join them in the deed of blood, at length fell upon the unarmed, unsuspicions teachers, and slew them in a savage fashion.

The bodies were cut up, and the pieces sent here and there to the different towns, where they were cooked and eaten with cannibal ceremony and delight. The object of thus distributing the bodies was to implicate a large number of towns in the massacre—a customary device of savages. The Rev. Mr. Brown, on hearing of the massacre, adopted very severe reprisals, the character of which on the part of a missionary have been variously commented on by the Australian press. An expedition was forthwith organized, and the result of the reprisals was that at least fifty, possibly more, of the cannibals were killed, and many of the towns and plantations were destroyed.

Answering Literally.

Literal answers are sometimes quite witty. "Will you kindly put my fork into a potato?" asked a young lady of her table neighbor. "With pleasure," he responded; and, piercing the potato, coolly left the fork extended from it. Again, we hear of a very polite and impressive gentleman who said to a youth in the street: "Boy, may I inquire where Robinson's drug store is?" "Certainly, sir," replied the boy, very respectfully. "Well, sir," said the gentleman, after waiting awhile, "Where is it? "I have not the least idea," said the urchin. There was another boy who was accosted by an ascetic middle-aged lady with, "Boy, I want to go to D—— street." "Well, ma'am," said the boy, "why don't you go there, then?"

Sometimes this wit degenerates into punning, as when Flora pointed pensively to the heavy masses of clouds in the sky, saying: "I wonder where those clouds are going?" and her brother replied: "I think they are going to thunder." Also the following dialogue: "Hollos, there! how do you sell your wood?" "By the cord." "How long has it been cut?" "Four feet." "I mean how long has it been since you cut it?" "No longer than it is now." And also, as when Patrick O'Flynn was seen with his collar and bosom sadly begrimed, and was indignantly asked by his officer: "Patrick O'Flynn! how long do you wear a shirt?" "Twenty-eight inches, sir," he replied, with an air of inimitable drollery.

A Cure for Neuralgic Toothache.

A German physician recommends powdered quinine very highly as a local application for neuralgic toothache. The sufferer should dip a finger into fresh water and then into the quinine powder, and rub it thoroughly on the gum in the neighborhood of the painful tooth. The application should be repeated two or three times in succession. The bitter taste of the medicine should be borne as long as possible. Dr. Darvaris tried this remedy first on himself, and then on numerous other persons; among the number were many who had tried other remedies in vain. It invariably produced a rapid alleviation of the pain.—*Progress.*

Receipts of Seven Great Expositions.

The sum total of the receipts at the Paris exposition makes the handsome figures of $2,530,749. This is $1,300,000 less than the receipts of the Centennial exposition, but it is $400,000 more than the total receipts of the exposition of 1867, which was one of the most successful of the seven great world's fairs. The exact figures of the receipts of these seven expositions are as follows:

1851, London	$2,120,000
1855, Paris	640 000
1862, London	2,042 650
1867, Paris	2,103 675
1873, Vienna	1,032 3:0
1876, Philadelphia	3,813,750
1878, Paris	2,530,749

FOR THE YOUNG PEOPLE.

The Grown-Up Clock.

Oh, dear me, what a fuss! Tick, tock! tick, tock!
Pray, what are you talking about, old clock,
All the day long? why, I really don't think
You stop long enough to sleep a wink.

For once in the night when I was awake—
S'pose I was sick 'cause I ate the plum-cake—
I heard you in the hall, tick, tock! tick, tock!
Oh, did you have a pain, old clock, old clock?

Tick, tock! You're a grown-up clock, I know,
If you weren't you wouldn't keep talking so;
For somebody'd say, at just the first word,
"Little folks, Bob, should be seen and not heard."

You are dreadful stuck up, I think, and tall;
And you don't like nice little boys at all;
For when eight o'clock comes you just "raise Ned,"
So Jane will hear it and put me to bed.

Dear me! I wish you would lose your tongue,
Just as I tried to do when I was young,
And company came and spoke to me—
(Of course you would tell when 'twas time for tea).

S'pose the little clock mamma bought last spring,
And grandpa called a new-fangled thing,
Is your child; and the reason he don't go,
Is 'cause you've scolded him for chatt'ring so.
—*A. G. Plympton.*

The Vraic Harvest.

Every child who lives in the country knows something about "haying" and "harvesting."

The sweet-scented hay, the golden grain and corn, and the red-cheeked apples, all in their turn, as they are "gathered in," make nice times for children, but I want to tell you of another kind of harvest that I used to enjoy wonderfully well when I was a little girl.

A big crop it was too, although it was raised and ripened without the labor of men, or horses, or oxen. No plowing, or harrowing, or sowing seed.

On the bare rocks, away down under the deep blue sea, with the waves dashing over it by day and night, this wonderful crop, that never fails from drought, grows and ripens, and yields such great crops that there are two "cuttings" every year; the first begins in February, and lasts five weeks; the second lasts from June until the last day of August.

After that day not a bit more *vraic* must be cut until the next February; but that which is washed ashore by the storms, and is called *vraic venant*, may be gathered by anybody at all times, only it must be gathered between sunrise and sunset, and these old laws or customs are very strictly enforced in Jersey.

The first month of the summer *vraic*, or seaweed harvest, all the poor people of the island, and only they, have the privilege of cutting it from the rocks, but then they must not take more than they can carry in their arms beyond the line of the highest tides.

They have, of course, to cut it while the tide is out, and a hurrying, driving time it is! Men and women with a kind of sickle, crowding round the rocks and cutting off the heavy mats of black-looking, slimy seaweed that so thickly covers them, throwing it down in heaps until the tide turns. And then, how we who sat on the beach watching them enjoyed the fun! All was hurry and bustle, men and women, big boys and girls, and little boys and girls, down to the mites of toddlers that could only just run alone, all gathering the wet seaweed up in their arms, rushing up the beach with their precious crop to put it down again in heaps beyond the reach of the waves that were already chasing them; then came the harvest for we lazy little folks, who had been only looking on. We used to run and turn over the heaps as they were brought up, in search of shells and tiny pebbles, and what beauties we used to find of all shapes and colors! for these channel islands are noted for the handsome shells and seaweeds that are found on their shores.

Then it was a pretty sight to see the poor people carrying off their *vraic* crop to their homes, some to spread on their small fields for manure, some to be used as fuel on their kitchen hearths; and even the ashes of this sea-coal, after it has boiled their tea-kettle and soup-pot, are valuable, for they are either sold or put on their own little gardens or fields to make their tall cabbages and rich lucern grow still taller and richer; but as I said, it is a pretty sight to see this curious but valuable harvest carried off the great sandy or pebbly beach.

Those who do not own a horse or donkey can generally borrow one, and if they can't get a cart, they pack up the *vraic* on the donkey's back, and he trudges along under his pile of wet blankets, while his mistress walks along at his side, the clicking of her bright knitting-needles making music that donkey's long ears have often heard, for the Jersey women are great knitters, and often knit a man's stocking in a day!

The first day of the *vraic* harvest is a general holiday throughout the island, closing at some house of refreshment with a dance and drinking of cider in abundance.—*Youth's Companion.*

The Great Seal of the United States.

Soon after the declaration of independence the subject of a seal for the States came up for discussion, and a committee was appointed to prepare a great seal for the young republic; but their device being unsatisfactory, another committee was appointed with like result, and then a third committee, whose report being rejected, the whole matter was referred to Charles Thomson, then secretary to Congress. From John Adams, then in London, Mr. Thomson received a suggestion which was given him by Sir John Prestwich, a baronet of the west of England, who was an accomplished antiquarian and an ardent friend of the infant republic. His simple and appropriate device was approved and adopted. It consisted of an escutcheon bearing thirteen perpendicular stripes, white and red, on a blue field, displayed on the breast of the American eagle, whose right talon held an olive branch, his left a bundle of thirteen arrows, and in whose beak was a scroll inscribed with the motto *E Pluribus Unum*. For the crest, over the head of the eagle, which appears above the escutcheon, a golden glory breaking through a cloud, surrounding thirteen white stars in a blue field. On the reverse, a pyramid unfinished. In the zenith an eye in a triangle, surrounded with rays of light. Over the eye, the words *Annuit Coeptis*—"God has favored the undertaking." On the base of the pyramid are the numeral Roman letters MDCCLXXVI, and underneath the motto *Novus Ordo Sectotum*—"A new series of ages."

Activity and Energy.

There are some men whose failure to succeed in life is a problem to others, as well as to themselves. They are as industrious, prudent and economical; yet, after a long life of striving, old age finds them still poor. They complain of ill luck. They say that fate is always against them. But the fact is that they miscarry, because they have mistaken mere activity for energy. Confounding two things essentially different, they have supposed that, if they were always busy, they would be certain to be advancing their fortunes. They have forgotten that misdirected labor is but waste of activity. The person who would succeed is like a marksman firing at a target; if his shots miss the mark, they are a waste of powder. So in the great game of life, what a man does must be made to count, or might almost as well have been left undone. Everybody knows some one in his circle of friends, who, though always active, has this want of energy. The distemper, if we may call it such, exhibits itself in various ways. In some cases the man has merely an executive capacity, when he should have a directive one—in other language, he makes a capital clerk of himself, when he ought to do the thinking of the business. In other cases what is done is not done either at the right time or in the right way. Energy, correctly understood, is activity proportioned to the end.

Eleven out of twelve women seen in a Memphis (Tenn.) street-car a few days ago were in mourning.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Eastern and Middle States.

Abraham Voorhees, president of the broken State bank of New Brunswick, N. J., and three other directors of the institution, were arrested upon the charge of conspiracy to defraud the depositors by misappropriating the deposits.

Considerable curiosity and speculation is aroused concerning the wonderful case of Miss Fancher, of Brooklyn, who was severely injured thirteen years ago, since when she has lain in a trance-like condition most of the time, eating scarcely enough food in all these years to last a healthy person forty-eight hours. She is reported to have developed extraordinary powers, resembling what is known as second sight or clairvoyance, reading with ease the contents of sealed letters, describing articles in hidden packages and perusing books while absolutely blind. Many clergymen, physicians, men of letters and of intelligence have visited her, and all pronounce her case one of the most extraordinary on record.

The steamer John Bramhall, which sailed from New Haven with $270,000 worth of arms for Constantinople, some time ago, and went ashore on Little Gull island in a fog, has broken in two parts. Two thousand cases of shot and shell remaining on the wreck will be removed.

The Vermont legislature passed a law granting a new trial to John P. Phair who was reprieved on the morning of the day on which he was to be executed. On the day of the hanging a gentleman in Boston read in a paper a statement made by Phair, declaring his innocence of the murder; and in this statement was an important assertion which the gentleman could substantiate, and which, if proved, would clear Phair. A telegram stopped the execution, and Phair now has another chance for his life.

A number of New York physicians who have been questioned in regard to the strange physical and mental manifestations of Miss Fancher, of Brooklyn, express strong doubts concerning the truth of the wonderful mental phenomena attributed to her, and claim that it is a case of hystero-catalepsy.

While a party of men were tunneling under a street in Mahanoy City, Pa., the earth fell over them, killing John and Anthony Richer and Christopher Post, and severely injuring Michael Yempher.

Robert Heller, the well-known magician died in Philadelphia, the other day.

While a number of men were at work upon the boiler house connected with the mines of Reid Brothers, at Dunbar, Pa., the boiler exploded, killing three men and seriously injuring nine others.

Louis A. Godey, publisher of *Godey's Lady's Book*, and probably the oldest editor in America, died in Philadelphia, the other day, aged seventy-five.

Western and Southern States.

Two men were killed and seven others injured by a boiler explosion at the Co operative Coal company's works in Springfield, Ill. Low water in the boiler was the cause.

Stephen Griffey was hanged at Newport, Tenn., for assaulting a little girl a year ago.

Three white and six colored persons were publicly whipped at the jail in Newcastle, Del., the other day.

The Democratic nomination of Governor George S. Houston to succeed Mr Spencer as United States senator from Alabama, was equivalent to an election. Mr. Houston has been governor of the State since 1874.

A pitched battle took place in Jackson, the county seat of Breathitt county, Ky., between two factions led by the sheriff and one of his deputies, respectively. The trouble grew out of a struggle for possession of a prisoner, charged with the murder of his wife, and whose trial was about to take place. The streets were barricaded and hundreds of shots were fired. County judge and a brother of the prisoner were killed, and the session of the court was broken up.

From Washington.

The estimates for the support of the United States navy for the next fiscal year are $14,000,000.

The sum appropriated for pay of army pensions during the last fiscal year was $28,000,000, and the amount actually paid was $26,955,982.13.

The following figures, taken from the annual report of the comptroller of the currency, are of interest. In my last annual report a statement was given, from estimates made by the director of the mint, showing that the probable amount of coin and bullion in the country on June 30, 1877, was $242,855,858, of which $50,133,593 was silver. Assuming this estimate to have been substantially correct, the movement of coin and bullion for the year ending June 30, 1878, and the amount in the country at the latter date, is shown, from further estimates the director of the mint has to have been as follows:

Estimated amount of coin and bullion in the country June 30, 1877	$242,855,858
Estimated product of the mines for the year	99,000,000
Importations for the year	29,821,314
Total	$371,677,172
Deduct exportations	211,697,556
Amount used in the arts and manufactures	27,535,670
	39,233,225
Total estimated amount of coin and bullion in the country on June 30, 1878	$332,443,947

Of this amount, $244,353,390 was in gold coin and bullion and $88,090,557 in silver coin and bullion. The increase for the fiscal year was $89,588,089, of which $51,633,160 was in gold coin and bullion and $37,954,929 in silver and bullion. The director estimates the amount of gold coin and bullion in the country on Sept. 30, 1878, at about $259,353,390, and of silver coin and bullion at about $99,090,557, making a total of $358,443,947. The amount of national banknotes outstanding on November 1, 1878, was $319,652,121; of legal tenders outstanding on November 1, 1878, $346,681,096; total $666,333,137.

Theodore N. Vail, general superintendent of the railway mail service, has resigned.

The secretary of the interior begins his annual report with a reference to the plan of "Indian policy" sketched by him last year, which was, in substance, to render the Indians a fixed, civilized, land-holding and educated population, by giving them permanent reservations, and industrial and school buildings schoolhouses, etc. The secretary says considerable progress has been made in the effort to carry out this plan, and believes that its execution, if aided by Congress and supported by the white population of the West, would bring forth satisfactory results in time. On the subject of timber lands and depredations, Secretary Schurz says that the disastrous consequences which always follow the destruction of timber on the mountains inevitably come upon us in a short time unless proper legislative steps be taken to arrest this indiscriminate destruction of timber; and he recommends the passage of a bill already introduced in Congress, which provides that all timber lands offered by sealed bid or timber upon them shall be withdrawn from sale and be held by the government, with a view to preventing indiscriminate spoliation and waste and to the preservation of the young timber and reproduction of the forests. On the subject of the Indian ring which have received land or money subsidies from the government, the secretary says that about 196,424,800 acres of land have been granted for railroad purposes, of which 31,091,196 acres were patented to June 30, 1878. The necessity of providing more room for the work of the patent office is pointed out, and attention is invited to the advisability of prompt action by Congress in regard to the coming census.

The commissioner of internal revenue, in his annual report, opposes the proposed reduction of the tax on tobacco, and favors a strict enforcement of the revenue laws. The sum of $110,654,280.86 was collected during the past fiscal year, and the total cost of collecting this revenue was $4,056,919.10. The commissioner thinks that the revenue for the present fiscal year, if the rate of taxation is not disturbed, will not fall short of $115,000,000.

Treasurer Gilfillan's report to the secretary of the treasury shows that the total resources in coin and currency were, on Sept. 30, 1876, $188,024,472.39; in 1877, $243,681,111.25; in 1878, $337,424,964.74. He says the coin resources have steadily increased from $67,586,705.95 on the above date in 1876 to $133,585,672.24 in 1877, and to $238,907,574.59 in 1878. The total amount of unavailable moneys carried in the balances of the accounts kept in the treasurer's office was $3 642 61 less in 1878 than in 1877. Under the operation of the act of 1875, providing for the retirement of legal-tender notes equal to eighty per cent. of national banknotes issued, the aggregate amount retired from 1875 to 1878 was $35,318,984, leaving the amount of legal-tender notes in circulation June 30, 1878, at $346,681,016. The total amount of standard silver dollars coined to date is $18,282,500, of which amount there is in the mints and offices $13,359,877, and in circulation $4,922,623. The amount of fractional currency redeemed since June 30, 1877, is $4,191,934.15. The total amount of fractional currency redeemed under the operation of the act of April 17, 1876, to Oct. 30, 1878, was $25,297,393.29. Since April 18, 1876, there has been issued of fractional silver coin $39,728,166, and though the coinage has been suspended temporarily, there is still a demand, which is supplied from the stock on hand in this office and in the mints, which, together with that in other offices, amounts at this time to $6,067,969.18. The amount paid out since June 30, 1877, to date, is $6,542,893. The amount of fractional silver paid out at the several offices of the treasury from April 18, 1876, to Oct. 31, 1878, amounted to $39,728,166. The outstanding circulation of the national banks at the close of the fiscal year was $324,514,284.

The aggregate of the estimates of appropriations required for the service of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, is $129,197 813. This is exclusive of permanent actual appropriations, for which the estimates are placed at $145,939,438. These two items make the aggregate estimates $275,137,251, which is about $5,500,000 below the aggregate estimate presented last December for the current fiscal year.

The secretary of the navy says in his annual report that the past year has witnessed a great improvement in the navy, and that thirty-three vessels not needing repairs are now in commission. In case of need, the fighting force of the navy could be increased to sixty-eight vessels, or more. The estimates for the navy proper have not been increased above the appropriation for the present year. Secretary Thompson pays some attention to the relations of the navy to commerce, and points out where he thinks increased appropriations would be good economy.

The secretary of war, in his annual report, states that the army has a strength of 24,761 enlisted men. He is of the opinion that permanent peace in the Indian country can only be maintained by the exhibition of a force large enough to keep hostile savages in subjection. He argues in favor of a repeal or modification of the law making it unlawful to use any part of the army as a *posse comitatus*, and asks for more money for the manufacture of arms. The estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880 are $40,387,718.33, which sum, Secretary McCrary states, is only $1,910,862.15 in excess of the aggregate appropriations for the year.

Foreign News.

Charles W. Angell, the defaulting secretary of the Pullman Palace Car company, who fled from Chicago with a large amount of the company's funds some months ago, has been arrested in Lisbon, Portugal, and $30,000 of the stolen money were found on his person.

The first engagement between the British troops and the Afghans resulted in a signal victory for the former. The almost impregnable fortress of Alimusjid was taken by the English forces after a harmless artillery fight—the Afghan soldiers abandoning their position under the cover of darkness.

According to a dispatch to the London *Times*, General Kaufman, who was the leader of the Russian expedition to Afghanistan, which was so cordially received by the ameer, and which gave rise to the present Anglo-Afghan difficulty, has presented a magnificent sword to Shere Ali, on behalf of the czar. The gift is alleged to have been accompanied by a very singular address in view of the recent Russian professions of neutrality. The blade of the sword has the following inscription in the Persian tongue: "May God give thee victory over the infidels."

After an unusually stormy voyage the steamship Sarmatian arrived at Halifax, Nova Scotia, from Liverpool, having on board Canada's new governor-general, the Marquis of Lorne, and his wife, the Princess Louise.

Two locomotives were wrecked by collision near Hamilton, Ontario, and an emigrant in one of the trains was killed and eight others were injured more or less severely.

The Marquis of Lorne, accompanied by his royal wife, the Princess Louise, made his landing at Halifax, in state, amid the booming of guns, strains of music and cheers of the assembled multitude. After proceeding in procession through the crowded streets, he took the oath of his high office as governor-general, at the Provincial house. In the evening a reception was held—the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise, assisted by her brother, the Duke of Edinburgh, receiving the guests.

During King Humbert's return to Rome another attempt to take his life was made by placing dynamite upon the railroad track over which the train containing the royal party passed; but the deadly obstruction was discovered in time and removed.

The English channel was the scene of another collision, accompanied by frightful loss of life, a few days ago. The German-American steamship Pommerania, from New York for Hamburg, collided off Folkstone, during the prevalence of a heavy fog, with the Welsh bark Moel Ellian, and sunk in less than half an hour, carrying down a number of passengers and crew. The collision occurred at night, and the Pommerania was proceeding at a moderate speed, when a deafening crash was heard. The decks were soon filled with affrighted passengers, who had no idea that the big ship on which they were was about sinking. The confusion was terrible, and the air was filled with prayers and cries for help. The veteran Captain Schwensen stood on the bridge giving orders in a cool voice to have the lifeboats cut from the davits. No little delay, unfortunately, occurred in launching the boats, the night being dark and foggy. Of the nine boats the Pommerania carried, five were successfully launched, each boat holding twenty persons in addition to the crew. Four boats were stove in by the collision and rendered useless. Another was so heavily laden that it swamped, and all who were in it had to swim for their lives in the darkness or be drowned. The Welsh bark was bound down the channel in ballast for Cardiff when the collision occurred, and the steamer Glengarry, of Milasgow, was most fortunately passing at the time. The officers and crew of the Glengarry immediately did all in their power to succor the unfortunate passengers of the Pommerania. The boats were manned and lowered without delay, and at once proceeded on their mission of mercy. By almost superhuman exertions the crew of the Glengarry succeeded in rescuing one hundred and seventy-two persons from a watery grave. The Glengarry took the rescued passengers and crew of the Pommerania to Dover, where they were supplied with clothing and everything else that could contribute toward making them comfortable. They were sheltered in the Soldiers' home at Dover, where the officers of the institution did everything to alleviate their distress. Most of those rescued had nothing on their persons save their night clothes, and as the night was very cold their sufferings were intense. The larger part of them were in the water, clinging to the debris of the wreck when rescued, but some few had succeeded in getting into the boats of the ill-fated steamer before she went down. About fifty persons were reported lost out of 218 souls on board the Pommerania at the time of the collision. Captain Schwensen, who had made 126 ocean voyages, refused to leave his ship, and was at first supposed to be among the lost, but a telegram announced his safe arrival at a Dutch port.

The sequestration of the estate of Henry Taylor & Sons, grain and flour merchants, of Glasgow, is announced. Liabilities, $6,500,000. William Taylor, the imprisoned director of the City of Glasgow bank, is senior partner of the firm.

The liabilities of the suspended London firm of Smith, Fleming & Co. are $14,457,425, and the assets will not yield one-tenth that sum.

It is said that Russia has announced her intention of actively supporting the ameer of Cabul if the English army should occupy any point from which her own dominion in Asia might be effectually threatened.

Attempts to assassinate foreign rulers and men in power continue. While the Hungarian prime minister was entertaining Count Andrassy and other Austrian statesmen in Pesth, Hungary, a bomb loaded with dynamite was exploded near the minister's palace, without, however, doing any material damage.

About fifteen persons were drowned in the Mersey, at Liverpool, by the collision of a ferryboat with a ship at anchor.

The Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise received an enthusiastic greeting in Montreal. The mayor read an address of welcome, to which the new governor-general replied; then there was a procession through the streets, which were lined with immense crowds, and a ball in the evening terminated the day's festivities.

"Etchings."

What is sweeter than a sugar house?—*Ex.* Why, a young ladies' seminary when it is full of lasses.

Cutaway coats, says a fashion item, seem to please young ladies immensely. But a coat with a young man in it seems to please them much more so on Sunday nights.

Ouida, the novelist, says "a large proportion of young ladies marry solely to get rid of their mothers." And a large proportion of such girls subsequently apply for a divorce in order to get rid of their husbands.

A St. Louis lady has sued a reporter for breach of promise, putting her damages at $15,000. For the sake of the reputation of the profession, it is hoped the reporter will put his hand into his pocket and pay the lady the amount claimed, and thus keep the matter out of the courts.

The oldest inhabitant was in town yesterday. He was 104 years old on the 27th of last August. He said so, and at first we believed him; but when he candidly owned up that he had not voted for all the presidents from George Washington down; did not saw a cord of hickory wood every morning before breakfast; did not walk seventeen miles to vote at the last election; could not see to read fine print without the aid of glasses; didn't go into the harvest field last summer and cut two acres of rye with a sickle in three hours; when he confessed that he was not addicted to such marvelous pastimes, it was pretty hard to believe that he was 104 years old. We never read of an "oldest inhabitant" that didn't do all these things and more too.—*Norristown Herald.*

Siberian Exiles.

Since the beginning of the present century nearly half a million persons have been exiled from Russia to Siberia. Between 1807 and 1812 the average transportation was 2,035 offenders a year. In 1840 the average was calculated at 5,000; in 1860 the number was 10,000 and in 1870 nearly 20,000, showing a large and remarkable increase upon the deportation during two reigns which are popularly supposed to have been more oppressive than the present. In 1877 the total was still higher, being no less than 25,000, but this increase is accounted for by the number of Circassian revolters and bashi-bazouk prisoners of war who were sent across the Urals as a punishment for their atrocities. The Siberian government reckons these exiles as amounting to about 5,000, but this, in common with the rest of the statistics, is probably short of the actual mark; as, according to the showing of Russian newspapers, double that number of Circassian revolters have been deported from the Caucasus, while not a single bashi-bazouk captured by the Muscovites during the war, and sent for safe-keeping to Russia, has been allowed to return to Turkey. All have been exiled to the desolate regions beyond the Altai and contiguous to the Amoor.—*London Globe.*

FOR THE FAIR SEX.

Fashion's Freaks.

The graceful Hungarian mantle is one of the most stylish wraps for the winter. Its striking feature is the square Hungarian sleeve that now forms a part of various mantles, but originally belonged to this shape; these sleeves cover the arm well, and keep the garment down close to the sides in the clinging stylish fashion, and they are cut off straight below, the drooping sides that belong to the dolman are avoided. The first is straight and loose, while the back is sloped into the figure by seams.

The plain princesse polonaise and demi-trained skirt has the new princesse polonaise, which is used for velvet, silk, or fine woolen garments, and is at the same time chosen on account of its simplicity for the plainest alpaca or cashmere dresses. The front is fitted by two darts without the cross basque seams, and fits smoothly on the figure. The side forms begin in the armhole instead of in the shoulder seam, and are draped slightly in connection with the middle forms of the back. The seams of the back taper gracefully, and swell out below the waist line in Marguerite style; then a panier pouf is caught up by means of a drawing string or by pleats; below this the fullness falls in a sweeping curve.

The long cloak and full trained skirt is similar to those worn last winter, but it is now more gracefully fitted on the shoulders and in the seams of the back, and is therefore more generally adopted. The heaviest cloths are made up by this pattern without lining, and are trimmed with scollops, fringe, etc. Richly repped black silk, black satin and velvet are used for dress cloaks made in this way, and are not trimmed in the early part of the winter; later in the season they are bordered with fur, and many have the fur linings that have been described.

The newest fringes for trimming cloaks and dresses of rich silk, satin or velvet are called seal skin fringe, and are made of very fine chenille strands hanging straight without a heading. The effect is soft and rich, especially in black and gold shades. Other chenille fringes are mixed with beads and with silk; the chenille is in clusters, and the silk is netted as a heading with beads in the meshes. Colored fringes are used in light shades for evening dresses, and in the richest combinations of dark colors for costumes.

The most stylish galloons are mossy-looking, forming a ruche-like trimming; they are made of crimped tape mingled with the grass fringe, which is heavy silk thread, also crimped. Passementeries, with droops like hanging buttons, are very fashionable; some of these have the ground in trellis pattern, while others are like Hercules braid, and smal tassels of beads.

Flat and ball-shaped buttons are both used on dresses. For the Scotch plaid dresses are shaded buttons of colored jet, flat, with raised edges, that may be bought in any combination of colors to suit the goods; these are larger than a silver dime. Engraved metal buttons, with raised guilt figures, are very stylish. Colored glass buttons in bullet shape and cut in facets are chosen to match solid-colored stuffs. For silk dresses and for nicest woolens are small crocheted buttons in bullet shape or else in the longer olive shade; some of these have velvet centers and some satin.
—*Bazar.*

It is an actual fact, demonstrated beyond a doubt, that the sound of a fiddle in a house will drive rats away. You see, the rats don't own any property and can get away as well as not.—*Detroit Free Press.*

The Physiology of the Liver.

The liver is the largest secreting organ in the human body, and the bile which it secretes is more liable to visitation and misdirection from its peculiar position, channels than any other of the animal fluids. Luckily for the bilous, however, there is an unfailing source of relief from liver complaint, namely Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a medicine which for over a quarter of a century has been achieving thorough cures of the above mentioned ailments, fever and ague, dyspepsia, bowel complaints, rheumatic and kidney affections and disorders involving loss of nervous vigor. It is, moreover, a preventive of malarial disease, and affords protection to thousands of persons residing in districts of country where that dire scourge is prevalent. As a remedy adapted to the medicinal requirement of families, it is supremely desirable, and as a means of fortifying a debilitated system, it is thoroughly to be depended upon.

A Woman's Logic.

"It is useless to